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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95@95¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 56⅞.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

The Grain Product of the World.

The commercial journals of London comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. Statistics show that the receipts of wheat from the United States this year have aggregated 3,500,000 quarters more than any previous year.

The recently published report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles to the Seventh International Statistical Congress, held at the Hague, upon the cereal product and commerce of the United States, as compared with those of other nations, presents some facts of interest in connection with the above statement. Our total product of cereals, including wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat and Indian corn, has been as follows:

	Bushels.
1850	867,294,067
1860	1,220,620,220
1867	1,520,729,410
1868	1,445,780,000

Of this our total exports (exclusive of those from the Pacific States,) from 1862 to 1868, ranged as follows:

	Bushels.
1862	75,101,181
1863	67,174,415
1864	21,827,588
1865	21,723,612
1866	78,000,000
1867	26,821,779
1868	35,028,831
Total for seven years	301,134,419
Average per year	43,019,202

Comparing this average export for years with our total product for 1868, we find that one bushel in thirty-three was exported. Mr. Ruggles estimates the average yearly exports of cereals to Great Britain at 25,034,315 bushels, or one fifty-eighth part of our crop of 1868. During the year 1868 the total importations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were 120,055,390 bushels, of which the importation from America formed one-sixth. The entire importation was supplied as follows:

	Cwts.
From Russia via Mediterranean	3,011,408
From Roumania via Mediterranean	2,749,648
From Turkish Dominions via Mediterranean	5,420,567
From Egypt via Mediterranean	4,2[illegible]
From Algeria via Mediterranean	2,445,774
From Spain via Mediterranean	2,261
From Australia via British Ports	6,078,[illegible]
From Germany	3,[illegible]
From Hanse Towns	2,[illegible]
From Sweden	1,884,[illegible]
From Denmark	2,[illegible]
From Holland	1,[illegible]
By British Channel from France	2,[illegible]
By Atlantic Ocean from British North America	1,214,[illegible]
By Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from the United States of America	10,812,811
By Pacific Ocean from Chili	1,477,539
From other countries not specified in the British tables	2,949,342
Total	65,644,758
	or 120,05[illegible],390 bushels.

The combined product of the United States and Russia equals nearly half that of all the aggregated cereal exporting countries. The area of European Russia is about two-thirds that of the United States, the improved and cultivated lands, however, being 244,215,500 acres for Russia to 161,280,769 acres for the United States. The greater efficiency and fertility of our agriculture, as compared with that of Europe at large, appear in the fact that the latter produce but 16 bushels of cereals *per capita*, while the former produce 36. Should we continue to increase our agricultural products in the existing ratio until the year 1900—when our population, it is estimated, will reach 100,337,408—our total productions would then reach 3,613,146,668 bushels, of which, at our present rate of export—one bushel in 33—we should export about 120,000,000 bushels, which is about the quantity Great Britain now imports from all nations.

The Overland Tea Traffic.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* comments as follows on the opening of the overland tea trade:

"The American bark Benefactress, which arrived in this port Tuesday night, brought a cargo of 12,000 chests of tea from Hiogan, which will be transported overland by rail to New York. The cargo is valued at $300,000. Yesterday forty sample chests of the lot were started by express for New York, and the bulk will be sent in a short time. The reception of this cargo marks the opening of a new era in the commercial history of San Francisco, and is an event which all engaged in mercantile pursuits will be able to fully appreciate.

"Already people in the Western States, where about $30,000,000 worth of tea is annually consumed, begin to look in the direction of San Francisco for it in preference to New York. They recognize the fact that the transportation will be shorter and more direct, and on this demand will, in a great measure, depend the success of what is at present only an experiment.

"It could not be made when the road was first opened, for last year the market in New York was greatly overstocked, and dealers were selling at a loss of about five cents per pound. Now, however, the market is more healthy, and the railroad company seems disposed to act with such liberality as may encourage the enterprise in question. Still, the freight charges are high, and materially reduces the margin of profits as compared with that left on shipments by sea. Thus the rate at present by rail is five cents per pound, currency, on tea in weight, and the additional charges on boxes or packages make it about seven cents per pound. The rate from China to this port is about $8 per ton in sailing vessels, and $12 per ton by steamer. Tea may be shipped from Japan or China around the Horn to New York for $12 to $15 per ton by measurement, or less than two cents per pound in currency. The advantage of shorter time on the direct route would be more important to an interest which is subject to more frequent and marked fluctuations.

"The prospects for the ultimate success of the enterprise are encouraging, and its importance has already been recognized by firms in China and Japan, but it will take at least a year longer to test it thoroughly. The total yearly importation of tea from China and Japan to the United States must be hard upon $100,000,000 in value. Ten years ago the imports from China aggregated $40,000,000, and have been very largely increased latterly from the double sources of supply. It is quite possible that San Francisco will ultimately become the great receiving and distributing point for this immense traffic, and that houses established here, instead of at the East alone, will largely control it."

And now the leading school-book publishers of New York city, following the example of the railroad, telegraph, and express companies, have finally concluded to unite themselves in a "School book Trade League," with the object of stopping a very expensive rivalry and of presenting a common front in opposition to outside houses publishing new school-books. These combinations are in plain English but conspiracies against the public, and the tendency which exists at present towards their formation is one of the most serious dangers which threatens the republic. Overshadowing corporations every where to crush out the individual, and individual responsibility and action is the basis of our system of government. Destroy it and you destroy the whole fabric. It is idle to shut our eyes to this fact, and the time is fast coming when political parties must meet it.—*Phil. Press.*

A little girl named Mary Mohrmann was murdered in Philadelphia on the night of September 6th, 1868. Her body was found in a brick yard pond, much bruised and showing evidence of disgustingly brutal treatment at the hands of a man Many arrests were made, but the crime was fastened on no one. John Hanlon, who was suspected at the time, has now been identified, the detectives of Philadelphia think, as the criminal, and eighteen months after the murder he has been indicted by the grand jury. He is now in prison under a five years sentence for assaulting another little girl.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. NO. 73.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

The preliminaries to a resumption of specie payments begin to manifest themselves in several ways. The price of wheat has for many months been manifestly rated at the specie standard, and perhaps below it. The prices of all kinds of goods have fallen off in much the same proportion; and real estate seems to follow the same movement.

Small silver coin begins to appear in the way of change. It is returning from along exile in Canada, and will soon take its old and proper place in the general circulation. The postal currency, so-called, has about fulfilled its mission. It was an issue tolerable as a war measure, but intolerable as a permanent institution of peace. Let us hope that it and its issuer, and that the nickel coinage will go out with it, or be rated at its true value, which is fifty per cent. less than its stamped value.

There is some doubt about an early resumption as respects the larger denominations of currency. The greenback has always been a favorite with the American people. It was a purely war issue, and is associated in the public mind with the blast of trumpets and the roll of drums. In the march of time it has become rather a basis for a paper currency than a currency itself; and under the late decision of the Supreme Court, its slow withdrawal and cancellation may be safely predicted. It saved the nation in its hour of greatest peril, but must pass away with the necessity that created it. When $100,000,000 of the issue is withdrawn, the balance will doubtless reach par in gold, and before it is entirely accomplished, it may even command a small premium over other paper money, for, in the mind of the people at large, it is regarded as a better currency than any banking system could furnish. Faith in the nation is much deeper than in any corporated institution of the nation; and of all financial measures of the war, the greenback may be safely pronounced the most successful, and by far the most acceptable.—*Chicago Republican.*

A bill has just been introduced in the Ohio Legislature which calls for special notice, contemplating as it does some wise reforms. The proposition is to establish a House of Discipline, in which offenders may, under certain conditions of character and prospect of amendment, be placed. Inmates of the old prison will be transferred to it. Disfranchisement and inability as witnesses will follow confinement within its walls. The prisoners are to be classified in three divisions, according to character and conduct, and moral influences. A library, reading room, school rooms, teachers and advantages of music are to be provided. And what is of the last importance, restoration to society is to be rendered possible by means of labor, worthy of the heartiest commendation. It is as economically wise as it is humane.

The communication of Archbishop Purcell, sent to the School Board of Cincinnati, before his departure for Rome, has just been made public. The following passages occur in the document:

"The entire government of the public schools in which the Catholic youth is educated cannot be given over to the civil power. We, as Catholics, cannot approve such system of educating the youth which is apart from the instructions in the Catholic faith and the teachings of the Church.

If the School Board can offer anything in conformity with these principles, as has been done in England, France, Russia, Canada and other countries where the rights of conscience in the matter of education has been fully recognized, I am prepared to give it a respectful consideration."

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 24, 1870.

Last evening a very large audience assembled to hear a sermon by Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D.

This morning the Conference assembled at 8 o'clock for religious services. These lasted one hour and were of a very interesting character.

At 9 o'clock Bishop Janes appeared on the platform and the business of the Conference at once began. Rev. P. Combe, of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced, and communicated the greetings of Rev. Dr. C. Cook, formerly a member of our Conference.

Dr. Nesbit presented the resolutions drafted in reference to the death of Bishop Thomson, which were adopted by a rising vote. Drs. Cox, Holdich, and Hartshorn were appointed the Committee to attend the funeral at Delaware, Ohio.

A large number of resident and visiting ministers were introduced to the Conference.

Inasmuch as Rev. T. M. Hudson now enters upon the fiftieth year of his ministry, he was requested to preach at the next session of the Conference a semi-centennial sermon.

The following class of young men were called up and addressed by the Bishop: Elisha R. Webster, Jesse F. Core, Hugh H. Pershing, Daniel S. Monyre, John T. Riely, Lewis B. King, Benjamin E. Edgell, Theodore Finley, Isaiah Winters, John G. Huddleson, James A. Swan, Jared B. Wallace, Simpson W. Horner, Samuel H. Crawns and William B. Grace. These are candidates for deacons' orders.

The address was masterly. Its thought diction and elocution were faultless. Its powerful utterances must have produced a deep impression on the hearts of the young men.

The following persons were elected to Elders orders: Joseph N. Pershing, Jos. Mechem, Geo. Orbin, Thomas Patterson, William F. Smith, James Cochran, Charles W. Scott, and D. C. Knowls.

Rev. J. W. Baker represented the Allegheny district. A prosperous year.

The people here are enjoying the sessions of the Conference.

This afternoon the annual missionary sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton. Amicus,

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The cholera has appeared at St. Petersburg.

—The election fraud cases in Brooklyn include fifty names.

—The government has concluded the treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the right of way for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

—At a fire on Humboldt street, Cleveland, yesterday, Mrs. Baro, a German woman, and her child, were burned to death. Her husband narrowly escaped.

—A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant millionaire, has reduced the rents on all his city property from ten to thirty per cent. in all cases, without solicitation of the tentants.

—Rev. Wm. G. W. Lewis, a prominent Methodist minister of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has given out that he and family will soon unite with the Episcopal Church. He came from Massachusetts.

—Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, requested General Sherman to give his views upon the Army bill, passed recently by the House, before the Senate Military Committee. General Sherman responds in a long letter, in which he approves of the bill in nearly all its principal points.

—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at St. Louis, has decided that a man who suspends and does not resume payment of commercial paper within fourteen days is a bankrupt under the law. The same question was G. A. Swinawinder, a large retail grocer, who allowed three hundred dollars to go to protest.

—Miss L. Barkslow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., student in St. Louis Law School, passed a very severe examination before Judge Knight, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and was admitted to practice. Miss Barkslow was refused admission to Columbia College two years ago and for the past eighteen months has been pursuing studies at St. Louis.

—The burning of the Central Pacific Railroad bridge over the American river, a San Francisco dispatch says, was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as fire was observed in a number of places. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Several hundred workmen are employed in erecting a temporary structure, to be completed on Tuesday next.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: The Omnibus Bill Not Yet Sent to the Governor—The Appropriations—Stormy and Very Disorderly Proceedings. HOUSE: Speaker pro tem.—Bills Passed.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1870.

SENATE.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. WHITE inquired why the new railroad omnibus bill had not yet been transmitted to the Governor.

Mr. Hammersly, the Senate Clerk, answered that the bill passed the House Friday and was returned to the Senate after adjournment. The Speaker being absent, could not sign the bill till Tuesday morning, when it was returned by the Governor for the correction of clerical informalities. A retranscription was made and the bill signed by the Speaker on Wednesday, and held in the Senate, as is usual some times, for six days, awaiting contingencies of its recall, &c.

After further discussion Mr. WHITE gave notice that if the bill was not transmitted to the Governor he should offer a resolution.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bill being called up, the appropriations for the Northern, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and Womelsdorf Homes for the Friendless and House Hospital, Warren county, passed.

NIGHT SESSION.

During the pendency of the bill, by a suspension of orders, Mr. WHITE succeeded in having passed a resolution for a night session on Monday, which was continued, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, to include the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Subsequently Mr. BECK moved a reconsideration of this resolution, and a discussion ensuing threw the Senate into considerable confusion, the Speaker finding it impossible to preserve order at times.

Mr. WHITE, in face of the previous question, contended that the reconsideration was for the purpose of delaying the appropriation bill and getting it into omnibus bill in the hands of the Senate, and declared the people should know it.

The SPEAKER repeatedly ordered Mr. White and others to their seats.

Mr. WALLACE answered Mr. White bitterly.

The debate was carried on in spite of the main question being ordered. Throughout Speaker Stinson conducted himself with great propriety and acknowledged frequent calls.

The resolution for Monday evening session was finally defeated, by yeas 11, nays 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

J. D. McJunkin presided all day *pro tempore*, preserving good order. Being a new member, he excited much admiration for his accurate knowledge of parliamentary law.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

The Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company.

Authorizing Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company to act in a fiduciary capacity.

Authorizing Allegheny county commissioners to supply an office for the county Superintendent of Common Schools.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to purchase or lease other Passenger Railways in Allegheny county and issue one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Memorial of Western Bankers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 25.—The National banks and private bankers of this city constituting the Clearing House Association, in conjunction with representatives of several banking institutions in other parts of the west, to-day held a meeting to consider the so-called funding bill now pending in the House of Representatives. After an interchange of views, the following memorial was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The undersigned business men, bankers and representatives of banking institutions other than National banks, as well as those institutions, respectively, represent that they view with alarm the provision in section 7 of the funding bill, so called, which has recently passed the Senate of the United States, requiring National banks, upon pain of forfeiting their circulation, to exchange two-thirds of the bonds deposited for new bonds required to be issued by said act, as tending to disturb the financial condition of the country and embarrass and injure the National banks, and inflicting a vast loss to all engaged in mercantile operations and consequent great detriment to the country. We do not regard it as a question simply affecting National banks. If it were, we should feel much less interest in it. We are of the opinion that no such change can take place without greatly diminishing the value of the bonds now held by National banks, and consequently greatly depreciating the value of all United States bonds. The measure cannot be otherwise regarded than as an attempt, by an act in spirit at least unconstitutional, to deprive arbitrarily one class of citizens of rights of property which are held sacred in the hands of others, or as an attempt virtually to confiscate a large portion of the capital of National banks.

The undersigned believe that the less legislation we have upon the subject at the present time, except perhaps to remove all obstacles to free banking and to place all banking and banking institutions upon a footing of equality, the better.

They therefore pray that said provision may be stricken out of said bill, and that no legislation may take place that will in anywise tend to diminish the banking capital of the country or impair confidence in the fair dealing and good faith of Congress in its legislation upon the subject of banking or currency.

They beg leave to add their conviction that the people of the country in National banks and banking cannot be maintained unless Congress acts upon the same principles in relation to them as are recognized in States in relation to such institutions, for in this land, short of the right to take place to unnecessarily interfere with or disturb the value of property created under the encouragement of acts of incorporation, so long as the incorporators in good faith comply with the provisions of acts of incorporation. They submit that the reservation of the right at any time to amend, alter or repeal the banking act was never intended or understood to imply the right to destroy the value of the property of corporations or to legislate unjustly against it.

As a matter of necessity, in time of war, we cheerfully submitted to an entire change of the banking system of the country, so far as circulation was concerned. Our present system has worked well. Any change in it should be prospective and not interfere injuriously with vested rights or rights of property, and should under no circumstances be permitted to take place in a manner to create speculation in commercial circles. At a time when the whole business of the country is suffering and such large numbers of persons are out of employment, we doubt whether any considerable number of capitalists can be induced to enter into the business of banking under the provisions of the funding bill. We fear that the legislation proposed would produce wide spread and general disaster.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Another Army Bill Reported—Junction Point of Pacific Railroads. HOUSE: Explanatory Concerning the Cadetship Business—Tariff Discussion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill extending the time for the completion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to incorporate the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railway.

Mr. HOWARD presented a communication from General Fremont, relating to the Memphis, El Paso & Trans-Continental Railway. Ordered printed.

Mr. COLE, from Committee on Post-office, reported a bill increasing the subsidy to the mail line from San Francisco to China and Japan upon increased service, etc., the substance of which was stated yesterday.

Mr. CRAGIN, from Naval Committee, reported favorably the bill for the appointment of a board to examine into the cases of such officers as deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made under the act of July 26, 1866.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffice, reported favorably the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to furnish a steamer for a voyage into the Arctic regions under the control of Capt. C. F. Hall, and appropriating $100,000 to pay the necessary expenses. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers and enlisted men of the army and fix their pay. It reduces the army to twenty-five thousand men; authorizes the President to discharge any officer applying for such discharge before September, those having served ten years to receive two years' pay and allowances, those having served more than five years and less than ten years to receive one and a half year's pay, and those having served less than five years to receive one year's pay, &c. Authorizes him to retire, on their application, army officers who have served thirty years; allows the retired list to be increased to three hundred; abolishes the offices of General and Lieutenant General, when vacated by the present incumbents; reduces the number of Colonels to fifty, and Brigadier Generals to six, when the present incumbents vacate; makes the heads of staff departments Colonels, when vacated by the present incumbents; abolishes regimental commissaries of cavalry, regimental sergeants, hospital stewards and veterinary surgeons; authorizes the appointment of a board of officers to examine such officers as may be sent before them by the Secretary of War, for inefficiency, on recommendation of department commanders and chiefs of staff; and also authorizes the President, on report of the board, which shall be made to him, the filling of all vacancies in the army by supernumerary officers, and if any supernumerary officers shall then remain they shall be furloughed at half pay until absorbed by regular army pay; allows officers on the retired list to hold civil offices; allows promotion to be made in quartermaster's and medical departments and corps of engineers, and adopts the House bill with slight modifications.

By the bill the enlisted men, now numbering about thirty-two thousand, will be reduced to twenty-five thousand on the first of September, which will reduce the expenses of the army several millions. The House bill, which is partially adopted, instead of reducing the expenses of the army increases them, it is believed, seventy hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to fix the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, located northwest of the station at Ogden and 100 miles from the initial point, at section thirty-six of township seven of range two, situate north and west of the principal meridian and base line in the Territory of Utah. The bill also grants to the companies six additional sections, one section of land in each township being reserved for the benefit of schools in Utah, and these lands to be paid for at the regular Government price, $2,50 per acre. The express prohibition is contained that no rights of private persons shall be effected by the act. The bill passed.

Mr. OSBORNE called up the bill extending the homestead and pre-emption laws to public lands in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Pending its consideration the morning hour expired and the Senate at one o'clock, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, went into executive session on the San Domingo treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of extending the land laws and Government surveys to Alaska. Adopted.

Mr. POLAND, as a question of privilege, submitted a resolution to admit Adolph Bailey to a seat as a Representative from the 3d District of Louisiana.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, on leave, stated a question of privilege, the subject of the Louisiana elections having been referred to the Election Committee.

The Speaker sustained that view of the case, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for writs of error in criminal cases in the U. S. courts; also for peremptory challenges and to allow defendants to testify. Adopted.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to regulate the matter of payment of pensions. Referred.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for bills of a private character. A large number were reported and disposed of.

Mr. RANDALL, by unanimous consent, read a letter from ex-Congressman Lehman, denying for himself the imputation contained in Mr. Kelly's speech of yesterday as to cadetship sales.

Mr. KELLY disclaimed any reference the Mr. Lehman or such others of his predecessors as Messrs. Ingersoll, Robbins and Moore.

Mr. WOODWARD stated that it had been proven that Mr. Kelly's immediate predecessor, Mr. Millward, sold a cadetship at West Point for $2,000, but it was untrue that Mr. Kelly had anything to do with it.

Mr. KELLY expressed gratification at the statement of his colleague, and said that between the time of his own election and the time he took a seat in the House there was a notorious sale of a cadetship in his district, and he found the people held him responsible for it. The man that he believed sold the cadetship was the same man (Mr. Millward) who begged to confer an appointment on a protege of his and bucksnered the appointment through the street to Philadelphia, finally selling it for $1,000 and swearing he put the money in his pocket, except that he paid $200 to his agent, which his agent denies, so that he betrayed the friendship of Mr. Cowdo, attempted to bribe him with infamous cheated his agent and pocketed the $1,000.

The House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. ALLISON continued his argument in favor of a reduction of taxation. He gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a general reduction of twenty per cent., and this he said would not fully compensate for the reduction made in internal revenue. This reduction could be done in two days without difficulty. It was but justice to the great manufacturing interests of the country, which were not protected, and to the great consuming interest, that a reduction should be made in the interest of consumers and not in the interest of special classes.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. Allison to state whether his proposition was to make a reduction of twenty per cent. on iron or on everything.

Mr. ALLISON stated he meant the same reduction to apply also to wool and woolens.

Mr. DICKEY asked him whether blankets were not now cheaper than before the protection duty was imposed.

Mr. ALLISON replied in the negative, and said a blanket which cost three dollars in 1860 cost six dollars now. Coming to the question of iron and steel, he claimed the new classification of iron, though it reduced the duties on the same classes, was, on the whole, an increase of duty. He calculated the present duty on steel, most largely imported, was fifty-six dollars a ton, and this bill proposed to increase that by $22 to $40 a ton. The duty on Bessemer steel, of which rails are made, was about equal to one dollar per hundred. It was certainly a matter of great importance to cheapen railroad iron, which would have the effect of diminishing the cost of transportation. He protested against this enormous duty on steel rails. As to salt he believed the duty onerous and burdensome on the country and it should be largely reduced. He was also opposed to the new classification of sugar. Summing up his speech he argued an impossibility of getting up an export trade in manufactured articles so long as such a burdensome tariff is kept up, and declared it the duty of Congress to carry out a general system of reduction of taxation.

Mr. KELLY addressed the Committee in favor of a protective tariff and some remarks were made by Messrs. Cleveland and Sargent.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would try on Monday to close the general debate on the tariff bill.

The House at half past five adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Missing Steamer City of Boston—Democratic Harmony—Ex-Revenue Officer Arrested—Opposition to Wood Pavement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 25, 1870.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Captain Bulmer, of the Helene Marion, which arrived at Spit Head, in distress, from New York for Antwerp, states that he left New York on the same day as the steamer City of Boston. On the night of the 29th of January he met with a hurricane from southeast to southwest, which while he hove to took away his foretop mast and jib boom, although he had no sail set at the time, and his new sails were taken completely out of the gaskets and blown away. He believes the City of Boston must have been in the same hurricane.

A writer of a letter from Halifax says: The City of Boston, which sailed hence on the 28th of January last, has not yet arrived in Liverpool. There is great anxiety felt here for her safety, more especially as there are so many of our merchants on board. She was deeply laden with wheat in bags, being eighteen or twenty inches deeper than the insurance allows. She sailed from here on Friday morning, and we had a fearful snow storm on the following Saturday night. If she encountered this there is no hope whatever of her turning up. I believe she was in it, as the Fresia, which sailed from here two days before, was caught in it off Newfoundland and nearly went down.

EX-REVENUE OFFICER ARRESTED.

Emil J. C. Koop, formerly a deputy under Collector Bailey, was arrested under an order of Judge Barnard, charged with committing trespass upon the premises of John Tracy & Co., breaking open their safe and removing books and papers. He was held in $10,000 bail. Judge Benedict, subsequently issued writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, requiring the production of Koop before the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, where arguments will be heard as to the right of continuing in force the order of arrest. Koop claims to have acted under the orders of Bailey, and a warrant has been issued by the United States Commissioner.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Mr. Tweed, in reply to the memorial of one hundred and seventy-five delegates to the Tammany Hall General Convention, has called a meeting of the Sachems for Monday night. The breach between the two factions of the Democracy is yet unhealed, and rumor goes that Tweed has obtained the votes of a majority of the city delegation in the Assembly, with sufficient Republicans and country Democrats, to pass the new city charter alluded to yesterday. The Legislature has adjourned over until Tuesday to give the city delegation an opportunity to attend the Tammany meeting.

WOOD PAVEMENT.

At a meeting of Fifth avenue property owners to-day, a committee, headed by A. T. Stewart, was appointed to contest the legality of the project to pave the street with wood.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Unpublished manuscripts of the late Georga Wakeman are to be published for the benefit of his family.

Theo. Masra, Guatimalian Consul was again placed under surveillance, charged with using his official position to defraud the Government. A number of letters and packages containing laces and collars to a large amount, addressed to him, were discovered by detectives.

Paul Mares, an importer, was arrested as an accomplice of Wolf, May and Manara, in the alleged smuggling case. It is said he will be allowed to furnish bail to appear against his accomplices.

In the Newark Conference of the M. E. Church the vote of congregations on lay delegation was announced: for 3,226, against 1,796. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Bishop Thompson, and a memorial service will be held Monday afternoon, Bishop Ames to preach the funeral sermon. In the New Jersey Conference the vote of laymen on lay delegations was reported: for 2,708, against 1,311. The ministerial vote was: for 66, against 61.

The steamer Pennsylvania has arrived from Liverpool.

Rev. Mr. Pease, who mysteriously disappeared from West Hampton, L. I., last Dec., has appeared at Wallingford, Conn., and is stopping with his friends. His wife is with him. It is claimed he is laboring under temporary insanity.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25.—The House adjourned this morning until next Tuesday afternoon.

The Senate has been in session all day. Mr. Campbell introduced a bill fixing the maximum rates to be charged by railroad companies for transportation of passengers and freight. Mr. Dougherty introduced a bill imposing certain duties on railroad companies in regard to the rate of speed in running cars through cities and towns, and other matters of similar nature.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 25.—The House today passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to call on the President for troops to suppress disturbance to law by colored land squatters near Hampton.

—The Prima Donna, Capt. Dent, which arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool, reports that on the 16th inst., in latitude 49 degrees north, longitude 33 degrees west, she passed a light a half point on the port bow; kept off, and soon made another light on the lee bow. One was that of a steamer, one of a sailing vessel. Both vessels were firing rockets. It is thought that one was short of provisions and the other was supplying. As it was blowing a gale from the southwest, and was very dark, Captain Dent could not make out what they were.

—Samuel Waltner, of Leipsic, Putnam county, O., arrested at the instance of Special Agent Baldwin, was taken to Cleveland yesterday, charged with embezzling valuable letters and appropriating the contents. He was held by Commissioner White in the sum of $1,500 to answer at the May term of the United States District Court.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Confirmed and Sent In—The San Domingo Treaty—Prospect of Ratification—The New York Defalcation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: George H. Sharpe, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York; Joseph Pinkham, U. S. Marshal of Idaho; Charles H. Hempstead, Attorney for Utah; John L. Stevens, of Me., Minister resident in Uraguay; F. P. Meigs, Tenn., Consul at Montevideo; Thomas D. Hamilton, Miss., Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil; Seth B. Howley, Collector Internal Revenue Eighth District, New York; Albert G. Allen, Assessor Internal Revenue, Second District, New York; Samuel R. Harlam, Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District, New York; Ebsen Everett, Register of Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico; Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster in Freeport, Ill., Josiah R. Stanton, Assistant Paymaster in Navy; Lieut. Commander Montgomery Sycard to be Commander in Navy; Commander John Young restored to orinal position in Navy from July 25th, 1866; John F. Front, First Lieut. of Infantry.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

In executive session this afternoon Senator Sumner concluded his speech, commenced yesterday, in opposition to the San Domingo treaty. He was followed by Mr. Morton, who for several hours spoke in favor of the treaty, yielding the floor occasionally for questions. His argument was devoted to the geography of the country and its natural resources. He exhibited a fine specimen of rock salt, and gold crystal and dust while speaking of its wealth. Mr. Schurz will address the Senate on Monday in opposition to the treaty. Although the indications are not now favorable, several Senators said to-day the prospects of the ratification are improving and delay will contribute to that end.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following nominations were sent in to-day. Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor Treasury; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Consul at Tripoli; L. M. Bellinger, of South Carolina, Consul at Algiers: W. B. Jones, Alabama, Consul at Brindisi; John Harris, Pennsylvania, Consul at Venice; Horace L. Pike, of North Carolina, Consul at Tampico.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATION.

Deputy Commissioner Douglas telegraphs that thus far Bailey's defalcation amounts to $121,629, and that in his disbursing account of about two or three thousand dollars will be added.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Vice President Colfax and General Howard to night speak at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the twenty fifth anniversary of the Friendship Division Sons of Temperance.

CHICAGO.

Strike and Serious Riot by Government Employes at Keokuk—Dissatisfaction Among Coal Diggers—A German Reporter Townsided—Arrival of Bishop Foley.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 25.—On the 15th inst. a general strike took place on the Des Moines Rapids Government improvements at Keokuk, Iowa, owing to an increase of hours of labor without increase of pay. The strikers numbered from eight hundred to one thousand, mostly Swedes and Irish. Yesterday about one hundred and fifty of the strikers, variously armed, made an attack on a few laborers who had resumed work. The belligerents, all officered, advanced on the workmen with a red flag. Resistance was made and several hand to hand conflicts took place, but the workmen were soon overpowered and all quit work. The rioters then moved on the stone quarries adjacent, where a bloody fight ensued in which several men were seriously injured. The rioters were greatly augmented in numbers, than advanced on Scott's mill, when the General Superintendent of the works, McDonald, and two others, escaped the vengeance of the rioters by taking to the river in a skiff. Afterwards Sheriff Bishop arrested nine of the rioters. There were rumors this morning that the works are held by seven hundred armed strikers, who declare their intention to hold them against any force that may oppose them. About noon the Sheriff, with a large posse of police, left for the seat of war, but nothing has been heard from them up to three o'clock, although numerous explosions, like the sound of musketry, have been heard during the afternoon.

There has been much disaffection among the coal miners at Lasalle for some days past, and most of them have not been at work since Tuesday. It was understood that a general strike would take place, but they all resumed work this morning.

Two lads, named Charles and Emil Otto, sons of Mrs. Thielman, an actress in the German theatre, committed Maurice Langelath, a reporter attached to the Chicago *Union*, a German paper, to-day, in front of the Sherman House, for an assault made upon Mrs. Thielman in the columns of that paper. Langelath had previously made an attack on Mrs. Thielman through the columns of the *Abend Zeitung*, with which he at that time was connected. He went to the office to remonstrate with him, when he stabbed her with a pen knife, accidentally as he claimed, and was sent to jail therefor. When out of jail he renewed his attacks through the Union on Mrs. Thielman, for which he received punishment from her two boys. He made no defence, although armed with a big cane, and was considerably punished.

Right Rev. Thomas Foley, late of Baltimore, but lately elected Bishop of the diocese of Chicago, arrived here last night, and will at once enter upon his duties. He will have a public reception at the Church of the Holy Name on Sunday next.

UTAH.

Settlement of Railroad Contracts—The Polygamy Question—Brigham Returning from His Excursion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALT LAKE, March 25.—John Sharp has just returned from Sacramento, having effected a settlement with the C. P. R. R. for work done in the construction of the road at Promontory by Benson, Farr & West, contractors, the railroad company paying one hundred thousand dollars. Although this amount does not cover all the claims, it is more than was expected from indications a short time since and will save several contractors from pecuniary embarrassment.

The *Daily Telegraph*, a Gentile paper issued here, says in regard to Cullom's bill, that it agrees with the Senate and other journals, that the better way for Congress to deal with Utah is to admit her as a State, and let the high civilization, religious teachings, noble example, and Christian arguments of the millions of the Republic lead the thousands of Utah to a higher moral plane, if they can.

Bright Young and party arrived at Saint George last night on their way back to this city, which they will reach about April 24th.

OIL CITY.

Boiler Explosion—Two Boys Injured.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, March 25.—At 5:10 this afternoon the boiler at McCune's well exploded, throwing the dome across Oil Creek, a distance of 200 feet. This well is situated on the bank of the creek, a few rods above the A. & W. Railroad bridge, east side. Two sons of Wm. Stewart were injured, the youngest, Johnny, so badly that he may not live. A stable between the well and Seneca street, set on fire, was extinguished with pails. Several persons were severely stunned.

BY THE CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GRE

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House are likely to recommend a reduction in the rate of the income tax. It will not be abolished, nor will the exemptions be increased.

HAVING indulged its proclivities, in an unusually glaring misrepresentation of the leading feature of the bill to absorb the Sinking fund, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, to escape from a too awkward position, at last prints the text of that measure. Its readers can now judge better of its previous veracity.

THE vague rumors recently current at the Capital, of the President's intention to reconstruct his Cabinet have this foundation, it is believed, and no more—that he has not very long since said in confidence to one or two of his personal friends that the portfolios of State and the Navy might possibly change hands. The impression is now a strong one, that he no longer entertains even that idea.

THE new route of the Pleasant Valley railway is described in a paragraph in our local columns. Its present termination is to be at the junction of Hand and Liberty streets. The company must ere long, however, recognize the general public desire for the further extension of the track up as far as Smithfield street, by the most practicably direct route. Only then, will it reach its proper and ultimate termination.

A BILL is before the Legislature to authorize an increase of two feet in the heighth of the dams, on the Monongahela Improvement, between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and requiring the dams numbered one and two to be raised at least one foot during the coming summer, if the stage of water permits the work. The purpose of this bill is to increase the capacity of the navigation for heavily laden boats and barges.

THE late able and comprehensive report submitted to the Allegheny Councils on the subject of the Public Park by City Engineer DAVIS has excited much interest in the work in progress, and our fellow citizens of both cities are commencing to congratulate themselves in earnest on the early prospect of a free garden and breathing spot for all the people. We think the various suggestions made by Mr. DAVIS very wise and prudent and should gain the earnest consideration of all interested. The report bears ample evidence that he has thoroughly studied the subject and derived much valuable information from travel and observation, and hence his judgment and good taste should be trusted. We hope there will be no frightening at expenses now by the tax payers of our sister city, but that the same spirit of liberality and enterprise will prevail until the Parks are made true ornaments to the city and positive blessings to the community.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Treasury Department offers to the public a detailed statement of the prospective operations of this fund, based upon annual additions to its capital of sums ranging from twenty-five to one hundred millions of dollars. The Secretary, not having seen the new lights which have recently undertaken to illuminate the theater of finance, or not reposing the utmost confidence in the accuracy of their guidance, has seen fit to cling to the old-fashioned idea, that the bonds purchased into the fund should be retained there, to swell that fund with their annual increment, instead of being cancelled as soon as bought, and so put out of the way forever. The latter is the novel proposition which the Senate, in its adventurous wisdom, has incorporated in the bill now before the House. We are to infer, from the statistics now offered by Mr. BOUTWELL for the public information, as well as from the significant language which fell from Messrs. DAWES and BENJAMIN, in a House debate ten days since, that this proposition cannot obtain the sanction of the House, without at least an exhaustive discussion of the abstract principle which it involves, and a decisive condemnation of the old idea upon solid reasons shown.

It was to Mr. SHERMAN'S exertions that we owe the clause, as it now stands in the bill, directing all bonds bought in to be cancelled. But we cannot believe that the Senator allowed their due weight to the arguments on the other side, if any such were offered—arguments which prevailed in '62, and have never 'ere this been disputed in the discussions, at any subsequent dates, upon the entire series of measures taxing the credit of the government. On the contrary, Senators seem now to have preferred, or blindly to have accepted without a careful examination, quite a different policy, which would entail, *of necessity*, a heavy annual taxation to meet the interest, and instalments of the principal for extinction, or, as the only other alternative possible, would result in the more or less permanent suspension of any reduction whatever. The Senate scheme reduces the debt only so long as it annually takes fresh sums from the resources of the country for that end; there would be nothing in the fund itself in the way of its own annual profits, to be so applied. At any time when the people should find the burden of these annual taxes irksome, or should be inclined to stop reduction and satisfy only the interest, then the existing volume of the debt would be maintained undiminished, and the resulting doubts of our creditors would at once assail the solidity of the public credit. The people, at least, would more easily be contented with the taxation needed for meeting simply all the interest of the existing debt, than to to raise in the same way a further sum to be applied to the principal each year. Retain the bonds in the Sinking-fund—and it would not be otherwise be a Sinking fund in any sense,—and simply meeting the interest would itself give to the fund vitality as a financial agent, and the reduction of the principal would thereby go on steadily, without raising another dollar for the principal by annual taxes.

The Sinking fund policy has been too long supported by financial wisdom, and it has been in fact too often, expressly, and essentially identified with the policy of our own Treasury, in all the critical emergencies which the nation has been called to face within eight years past, to need either a theoretical or a practical examination at this late hour. We are quite confident that the sober second thought of Congress will reconsider the unwise recommendation of the Senate, and continue an unbroken public faith with the creditors of the nation, who have always justly regarded this distinctly defined policy, for the ultimate absorption of the debt, as being one among the highest recommendations giving a solid value for their securities.

—The aggressive tactics of certain especial friends of the National banks have awakened a reactionary feeling against these institutions in many disinterested quarters, so that the bill, as its main features stand, is daily gaining strength in the House. While concessions of minor detail, as in the matter of taxes, may be made to the banks, with whom next Tuesday is to be a field-day for presenting their case, the Secretary feels more confident than ever that the leading features of the bill will yet become law.

THE Reconstruction Committee have invited the attendance of Gov. Senter, for further information as to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. That he is evidently a very weak sort of vessel, and entirely unfit to cope with the situation among his turbulent people, will be manifest to the reader of the subjoined statements made by him to an interviewing reporter of the Nashville *Banner*. He said:

I am not in favor of reconstruction, and never have been. I am opposed to it because there is no need of it. All I desired in calling for troops was for the protection of our people, and not with any view of furthering any reconstruction scheme. I don't believe that this State will ever be reconstructed. I had been forced into the necessity for calling for troops by the action of the Legislature, and I did it of my own accord, without consulting with any one.

I have never shirked at any responsibility whatever, and do not propose to do it; what I do, I do independently and without fear. I have taken a stand which I believe to be right, and what man is there that can do more? I felt that the Legislature had gone back on me instead of my going back on them. Nine tenths of its members gave me their pledges that they would vote for the Fifteenth Amendment.

It ought to have been passed, not only because it declares universal suffrage to every man a just and inalienable right, but it was a stroke of policy which would have won peace for Tennessee at once, and there would have been afforded no pretext for the cry which has been raised about reconstruction.

I believe that, had it been adopted, even the declaring of the seats of the judiciary of the State vacant would have been passed unnoticed.

The Fifteenth amendment was at last forced upon them, whether they willed it or not. I have no revenge to take upon the people, and they will find eventually that I have done everything in my power for their good.

Finding that the Legislature had been[illegible] me of that power which it ought to have given me to suppress marauders, the only recourse I had was to ask for the United States troops, which I had a right to do under the Constitution.

THE PRESS have lately ventilated rumors of disagreements between Commissioner Delano, and the Secretary of the Treasury. How little foundation there has been for these idle stories, may be seen, in reading the annexed statements of a Washington correspondent of a leading Democratic journal, the Boston *Post*. He presents a statement which, in the main, may prove to be correct:

When Mr. Delano became Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a little over a year ago, he became successor to the well-formed ring that had grown up during the term of his predecessor, Mr. Rollins. The latter, too confiding man, had no conception of the corruption about him. He could not believe what was transparent to everybody else here, that many of his clerks and some of his deputies were partners in various jobs, spirit meters, revenue locks, stamp devices, etc., etc. Mr. Rollins was incredulous and surrendered to his successor, not only the office of Commissioner, but the head of a most corrupt and successful set of schemers and scamps. Mr. Delano was advised of this, but made large allowance to statements, and charitably gave his deputies and employes the benefit of the doubts. The proofs of being then positive, as the year progressed, developments have furnished corroborative evidence of the charges of corruption against certain employes in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and of their partnership in jobs that had, in some cases, been successful, through their success to the secret action and connivance of these employes. Meritorious devices for stamps, stamp cancellers, spirit meters, locks, etc., were put aside and their owners snubbed because they had been outbidden by others less meritorious. Recently Mr. Delano has had positive and convincing proof of the corruption of certain employes, and he has commenced an official decapitation. Upon these premises some of the recent removals have been based. For prudential reasons their names are not at present made public, but it may be well to say that the hue and cry about differences between the Secretary and the Commissioner originated with the decapitated.

THE Mormon bill, to extirpate polygamy, has passed the House in substantially the shape in which it was first reported. Doubts are expressed of a concurrence by the Senate. Should it become a law, it will scarcely fail to accomplish the intended object. Its substance is thus stated:

The Marshal of the Territory is hereafter to summon the juries, and of course he can get an anti-Mormon one, though the right to challenge a Gentile is reserved. It further provides that any man in Utah, who shall, after this act goes into effect, live or cohabit with one woman or more other than is lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years, and in all prosecutions for the violation of this section the husband of one woman shall be deemed a competent witness to establish or disprove the charge, provided that no statement made by any such witnesses shall be used against, admitted, or allowed to effect them in any manner whatever; and all indictments found for said crime to have been committed with more than one woman will be sustained by proof showing the same to have been committed with one only or more. The proposed penalties for the punishment of adultery, bigamy, &c., are severe. In cases where the civil court can not enforce a process, provision is made for using a military force, if one be stationed in the Territory, to assist the officers of the court.

THE Chicago *Post* puts it very fairly, thus:

We are under infinite obligations to the national banking system. But the present stockholders of the banks have enjoyed their extraordinary franchises so thoroughly that they can afford to sell their old bonds and buy the new. With a capital stock of five million nine hundred thousand dollars last year, the Chicago banks pocketed a profit of one million nine hundred thousand dollars—something like thirty-three per cent.—and there can be no doubt that the banks of the entire country make average annual profits of at least twenty-five per cent.

Yet, with such unusual privileges and opportunities, the New York city banks have issued a secret circular summoning the banks far and near to rally to the defeat of this Funding bill. A strong lobby is already in Washington, and those appliances which bankers know so well the potency of, will doubtless be brought to bear to effect their purpose. We can only hope that the House will prove equal to the occasion.

CONNECTICUT holds her annual election on Monday next, for Governor and other State officers, and the Legislature. We quote an exchange:

The following are the tickets which have been put in nomination:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Marshall Jewell.	Jas. E. English.
Lieut. Gov.	Morris Tyler.	Silas Dutcher.
Sec. of Sta'e	Hiram Appleman.	Thos. M. Waller.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond
Controller	Jas. W. Manning.	Edward S. Lucas.

In addition to the above, a new Legislature is to be chosen, to consist of twenty-one Senators and 238 members of the lower House. The present Senate consists of fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats; and the House of 150 Republicans and 108 Democrats. The State administration is Republican, having been elected last year by majorities ranging from 411 on Governor, to 2,206 on other candidates. The contest for Governor was between the same candidates last year as now, and was very active and close. It is thought that this year Gov. JEWELL'S majority will be materially increased.

THE Erie *Gazette* accounts for Mr. Lowry's course on the bill to plunder the sinking fund. It explains:

He is virtually the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company. He had its charter granted in the name of parties who are publicly known to be under his absolute influence and control. The $500,000 will galvanize the organization, and be practically put into his hands for disbursement. Hereafter Messrs. Smith, and others, have petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking that the courts may be authorized to appoint *women* as inspectors of the Womans' Department of our prisons.

Rev. W. H. Ruffner, formerly pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, has been elected by the Virginia Legislature, Superintendent of Public Schools in that State.

The writ of *quo warranto* sued out by minority members of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, who adhere to the General Synod, and worship in Horticultural Hall, the defendants moved to quash, but the Judges of the Supreme Court refused. Judge Read, in delivering the opinion of the Court, stated that the prosecutors had leave to carry on the suit by the method they have selected. The case comes up for jury trial next December.

A Baptist minister inquired of the editor of the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* his views of *baptiseries*, to which he replied, substantially, that the Bible does not state that the ordinance should be performed *in a river*, and then refers to the ingathering of souls at Pentecost, using the words that they were baptized *"on and soon after* the day of Pentecost." The editor of the *Presbyterian* thinks the advocates of immersion, in order to avoid the difficulties of that exclusive view of the ordinance, resort to interpolating by using "soon after," which does not appear in the common version.

The Diocesan Covention of Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal, meets in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, May 17, 1870, and the Pittsburgh Diocesan Convention, convenes in St. Peter's church, Pittsburgh, June 14th, 1870.

During the present season Rev. Wm. H. H. Murray, the well known author, has preached a series of twelve discourses on successive Sunday evenings in Boston Music Hall. Doctrinal points, especially disputed questions, have been referred to very little, while his principal efforts have been directed to elucidating and enforcing essential and moral religious truths, which all Christians hold in common. The reputation of Mr. Murray warrants will be worth reading, a fact which cannot be said of all the sermons issued by the press. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, will publish the entire series this week in a handsome volume.

The *Advance* asserts that Bishop Whitehouse abandoned his original position, in the argument before the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the Cheney case, and boldly took the advanced position that, by the Episcopal system, a bishop has, outside of the canons and independently of them, discretionary authority to discipline his clergy. It thinks that the Bishop has given up all success on his former ground and has been driven to this high claim of Episcopal perogative.

All the railroads running between Chicago and Council Bluffs have taken off their Sunday trains. We wish the companies hereabouts would follow the example.

WHAT THE "SMALL FRY" THINK.

One of our city journals, which has become notoriously eager to be considered as the especial organ and champion of one or two leading railways, had the impudence to sneer, the other day, at the independent Republican press of the State, as "small fry organs," for their opposition to the cleaning out of the Sinking-fund. Our readers will find it interesting to see what a few of the "small fry" really do say about that measure. It will also be well to bear in mind that these "small fry" are all Republican journals, and of recognized influence with the masses of the people, not only locally, but through out the Commonwealth. For example:

WE wait now to see what comes of this iniquity as it passes review in the Executive Chamber.—*Greensburg Herald.*

IT looks like an outrageous swindle.—*Greenville Argus*, 23d.

THE only thing left for the people, is to inflict just and summary punishment upon the legislators who having taken an oath to uphold and support the constitution, have thus flagrantly violated that solemn obligation.—*Somerset Whig*, 22d.

THE passage of this bill is a startling illustration of the danger to be apprehended from the railroad influence which controls our State legislation.—*Lebanon Courier*, 23d.

THE State fund thus gobbled by a railroad ring should have been appropriated toward paying the State debt; and that Legislature has plundered the State treasury of $9,500,000, which must be replaced by so much extra taxation.—*Erie Gazette*, 24th.

THE bill is a swindle of the worst sort, and it is charged and believed that it was bought through the Legislature at a big price.—*Reading Times*, 24th.

THERE have been frequent grabs at the State securities for helping Railroads, but this is the biggest of the batch.—*Warren Mail.*

No constitutional provision, or resolutions of the people, can sway the purpose of the railroad company which owns the Legislature and the United States Senate.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The important service rendered by secular papers, in giving space without stint to the publication of religious intelligence and moral questions generally, is received with great favor by Christians of all denominations. In fact the dailies give details that religious weeklies have not space to command for such matter, without withholding other information necessary to a religious weekly. The department of "Religious Intelligence," in a secular paper, is usually edited wholly independent of the religious or political views of the proprietors, especially in reference to the former. The glorying is suggested by the fling of the *Independent* at the views of the Boston *Traveller*, on the question of opening public libraries on the Sabbath, in opposition to those of the *Christian Register*, (Unitarian) in favor of the proposition, which, instead of replying to the argumenis of the former, *against* the measure, publishes certain irregular habits of the "Jim. Fisk," editor of the *Traveller*, as a reply. There may be logic in such arguments, but we can't discover anything of the sort. The only thing apparent in the paragraph is an approval of the proposition of the opening of public libraries on Sunday. We hand this question over to the divines, who are discussing the "free love" views of the editor of the *Independent*, for its solution.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* estimates that fifteen hundred and fifty churches, a little more than one half of the Congregational churches in this country, are in New-England. Of the three hundred thousand members, nearly one hundred and ninety thousand are in New England.

Since the week of prayer in the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, nearly one hundred have been received into the church. The present membership of this church is nearly fourteen hundred.

The *Independent* says John Dixon, of Dixon, Illinois, is the only survivor of a band of twelve young men who organized, in 1809, the Young Men's Bible Society of New York, which was the parent of the American Bible Society.

Rev. G. L. Barlow has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church of Dundee, Illinois, because his church required him to baptize a candidate for membership who is an adhering Mason; certainly a novel objection.

The English Lutherans of Allegheny City, says the *Radical*, have secured twenty-three thousand dollars by subscription towards the erection of a new church, which is very much needed to accommodate this growing congregation.

A National Convention of Congregational churches will be held in Chicago, Illinois, commencing on Wednesday, April 27th. It is expected the occasion will be very interesting, judging from the grand preparations for the meeting. Among the speakers announced is Rev. E. O. Haven, the distinguished Methodist of the North-western University.

The venerable Rev. Albert Barnes, the distinguished commentator of the scriptures, recently delivered a course of lectures, on the "Evidences of Christianity," to the students of Lincoln University. The lectures are highly spoken of, and have had a wholesome effect.

Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. J. [illegible]heaton Smith, and others, have petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking that the courts may be authorized to appoint *women* as inspectors of the Womans' Department of our prisons.

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During the present season Rev. Wm. H. H. Murray, the well known author, has preached a series of twelve discourses on successive Sunday evenings in Boston Music Hall. Doctrinal points, especially disputed questions, have been referred to very little, while his principal efforts have been directed to elucidating and enforcing essential and moral religious truths, which all Christians hold in common. The reputation of Mr. Murray warrants

War Between the New York Dry Goods Kings.

It is said that the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. and H. B. Claflin & Co. are engaged in an internecine warfare. Stewart, we are told, is making a terrific raid on unbleached muslins and Merrimac prints. The story goes that during the earlier part of the late war Stewart got badly frightened about muslins, and put all his stock on the market, selling them for what they would fetch. Claflin pretended to do the same, but in reality bought back all his own goods and bought up all Stewart's. The result was that he got a monopoly of the article, and when it rose, as it did almost immediately, Stewart had to buy from Claflin at pretty much what the latter chose to ask. Stewart has never forgiven Claflin for this, but has been husbanding his forces and waiting patiently for an opportunity to strike a crushing blow in return. This he apparently thinks he has found, and is accordingly pushing his columns of muslin and Merrimac forward to the attack. As a central attack he massed his Merrimacs at ten cents a yard, when they were sold by the manufacturers at twelve and hurried them upon the market. The result is said to have been that the Merrimac men struck his name from their books and refused to sell him any more goods. Stewart is reported to have immediately procured a supply through a distinguished Philadelphia firm. Through their abundant caution, however, the Merrimac people had put a private mark on the goods sold by them to this firm. Their emissaries bought some of the goods from Stewart, found the mark, reported to headquarters and the Philadelphia firm has also been struck from the Merrimac people's books. Mr. Claflin is reported to be fully alive to the situation. The practical result of the war is a terrible flutter among the dry goods people, and a general assertion that if Mr. Stewart continues his raid he will ruin pretty much every importer and jobber in the city.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Rubonocoele or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They offer no delusion, and to the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a different element like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. In the field which it waters the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the effete matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's stomach bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden commotion in the secretions, it allays irritation, and by the gentlest glandular action restores the liver to its normal condition. Indeed, it is a self-remedy for bilious disorders, which, in the majority of instances, is sufficient to effect a cure. The more naturally and thoroughly a disease is removed from the system, the more permanently is it eradicated. Hostetter's bitters are a remedy for affections of the liver in a preventive. Persons of a bilious habit will find it especially to a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best of all safeguards. In dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, fits of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness after eating, coated tongue, nausea and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 9 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3:22 Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 209½ WEST DIAMOND STREET, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. E. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1870. mh14:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH! FISH!!

NEW CODFISH.
No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, and kits.
SMOKED SALMON.
BLOATER HERRINGS, in boxes, 100 and 50c.
PICKLED SALMON.
HOLLAND HERRINGS.
LAKE HERRINGS, in half bbls and kits.
WHITE FISH, in half bbls, and kits.
SARDINES, ¼ in. and ½ in. cans.
For sale at low rates by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
mh19:wfsc0T 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.
Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All work promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh22:v6lwPM

SALVADOR SEGUM,
TAVERN,
9th Ward, Pittsburgh.
The License Board will hear the above applications on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
mh25:v7t2 JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

JAMES GETTY, Jr.,
OTHER GOODS,
5th Ward, Allegheny.
The License Board will hear the above application on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
mh26:v7t3 JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

REMOVAL. — FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.
mh26:v7t5

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
RENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
1:29:tf 146 Grant street.

FOR SALE.—Dried Peaches, Dried Cherries, York State Goshen Cheese, Green Apples, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Peaches, Buckwheat Flour, Cornmeal, Apple Butter, Lard, Tallow, Extra Rose Potatoes &c., by
BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 299 Liberty street.

50 BBLS CHOICE D APPLES, 50 Bbls. Green Peas in store and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 299 Liberty street.

100 BAGS PRIME CLOVER SEED in store and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 No. 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER arriving daily and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Good Bargains in
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Striped and Figured Curtain Damasks,
Colored Table Damasks,
Table Linens, Table Napkins,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
White and Colored Marseilles Quilts,
Table Covers, Stand Covers.

At 75 Cents,
LINEN TABLE NAPKINS.

At 10 Cents,
WHITE HUCK TOWELS.

At 18 3-4 Cents,
WHITE DAMASK TOWELS.
A Great Bargain.

At 37 1-2 Cents Per Yard,
Good 6-4 Table Linen.

At 22 Cents,
Y'D-WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

Shirt Fronts,
Shirt Wrist Bands,
Collars, Cuffs, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
WILL FIND
A Large and Complete Stock of
New Spring Goods,
EMBRACING
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
AND FULL ASSORTMENT
Hosiery and Gloves,
Linen and White Goods,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Notions, &c., &c.,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
mh22

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; the joints never showing the shrinking of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Mounted Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To A. C. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop rights at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe J. C. ANDERSON.

Iron City College
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets,
(formerly St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete Business College in the United States.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students can commence at any time.
N. B.—Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals,
SMITH & COWLEY,
no27:wf26-dT Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!
The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. M. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8:wf27 General Superintendent.

DREKA.
A sporter and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for sample of paper.
1,032 Chestnut St., Phila.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
FEBRUARY 23, 1870.
The time for receiving proposals for "Floating Dock," called for by advertisement from this Bureau dated December 10, 1869 is hereby extended to the 29th day of March, 1870, at which time such offers as may be received will be opened.
DANIEL AMMEN,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!
VERY CHEAP.
New Colored Silk Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Spring Delaines in Beautiful Styles,
Plain and Fancy Colored Poplins.

CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.

NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS,
NEW SPRING
Ribbons and Flowers.

At 5c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the Season.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the season.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
This will be Borne Out by
THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.
THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.
We KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 75 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Agents for the sale of these Bonds.
mh8:wf5-4TTH

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LA.,
BATON ROUGE, LA.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War there will be a
PUBLIC AUCTION
HELD AT THIS ARSENAL,
COMMENCING ON THE
25th Day of April, 1870,
and continuing until the following described Ordnance and Ordnance Stores shall be sold:
TO BE DELIVERED AT BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LOUISIANA.
42 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 18 tons.
297 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 600 tons.
29 Steel Cannon, weighing about 4 tons.
800 tons Shot and Shell,
250 tons of Lead.
100 tons of Scrap Iron, (wrought and cast.)
18 Artillery Carriages and their Limbers.
5 Travelling Forges and their Limbers.
8 Battery Wagons and their Limbers.
60 sets Double Harness (artillery).
263 Paulins and Tarpaulins.
150,000 pounds Powder, various kinds.
350 Cavalry Saddles.
5,000 Saddle Blankets (red and grey).
300 Watering Bridles.
250 Cart Bridles.
400 N

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan1:dc67

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my9

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ **Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 25, 1870.

Business in the financial world is very dull all over; even the regular demand for money about the beginning of April is not setting in as expected, and banks and bankers will have a poor opportunity of making an extra per cent off needy borrowers. Gold, which stubbornly stood 112½ all the week, gradually yielded to-day to 111¾, apparently without any cause. It is rumored that gold is on the way from Europe, and should the funding bill pass in a favorable shape, so that European capitalists would exchange their bonds for those bearing a lower rate of interest, no fear need be entertained that bonds would come back and thus cause a rise in gold. Gold, after the heavy decline from about 121 to 110@112, seems to be cheap and is regarded so by the money community, and the shrewd bankers see no cause for any material advance, and do not hesitate to make contracts for future deliveries at about present prices. The course of gold in its tendency is a downward one, but the immediate fluctuations may be much above present prices. The failure of Secretary Boutwell's pet scheme, the funding bill, would make his position as Cabinet Minister and head of the finance department of this great nation untenable, and a change in the person and policy of our administration of the finances would, no doubt, give the upward tendency of gold that must follow such a change a powerful lever.

Government bonds, under all circumstances, seem to be a better sale than purchase, and unless money would remain very easy for the next sixty days, and bonds would still further decline, no reaction is looked for. The market at present wants the powerful influence of the speculative element of Wall street and that of the regular dealers.

Stocks are decidedly weak, but the easy money market sustains present prices.

Money from 7 to 9 per cent, but only for short paper. No long engagements are sought now, and even at 7 per cent no money can be obtained for long terms at present low call loan rates.

Business gradually improving under the fine weather.

Quotations as received by Fh. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¾; silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 108¾; do 1868, Consols, 107½; do 1867, 108¼; do 1868, 108¾; Ten Forties, 106; Adams Express Company 60¼; Marchants Union Express Company, 10; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 96¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 20¾; Chicago & North Western, 7¼; Chicago & North Western Preferred 83¾; Erie 25.

	Large.	Small.
EXCHANGE.		
London, per £	$5.49	$5.55
Paris, per franc	21	22½
Berlin, thaler	80	82
Frankfort, florins	46	48

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co., Gold: 111¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 113¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108¾; Ten-Forties, 106; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107½; do. do. 1867, 108½; do. do. 1868, 108¾; Union Pacific 1st, 90½; Central Pacific, 87¾; Central Railroad, 90½; Cumberland, 87½; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 25, 1870.

Affairs in Wall street are extremely dull. Private cable telegrams from Europe report a very flat market for American securities, with a feeling of distrust in regard to the future course of American securities. The gold room was thronged with an unusually large batch of sensation telegrams from Washington towards the close of the day. First came the announcement that the St. Domingo treaty would be ratified, and afterwards that it would not. Then the room was informed the May interest would be anticipated. Still later it was reported there would be a race between the Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committees to report the funding bill, and the very last thing was the inevitable daily telegram that the funding bill was sure to pass.

The Gold Room went into extra session at three o'clock to listen to a report from the Committee appointed to examine charges against a firm of making "wash" or fictitious sales. The Committee reported the chargestrue but recommended leniency. The firm was fined $500. The regular penalty is expulsion.

Money market is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange quiet at 8¾ to 8¾ per cent. for prime. Gold has declined to 111¾, but closed at 111¾. The rates for carrying are 4¾@5 per cent. On the opening price was 112¾, the highest of the day. Clearances were $23,000,000; business to-day was about an average amount.

Government bonds dull and lower; coupons '81, 113¾@114; do. '62, 109¾@109¾; do. '65, 108¾@108¾; do. '65, 108¾@109; do. new, 107¼@107¾; do. '67, 108¼@108¾; do. '68, 108¾@108¾. Ten-forties, 105@105¼; currency 6s 115@115¼.

State Bonds dull; Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 58; new do., 50¼; old Virginias, 68; new do., 68; old North Carolinas, 46; new do., 33; Louisiana Levee 6s, 70½.

Pacific Railroad securities are lower; Union Pacific, 41; Income Bonds, 82; Land Grants, 72¾; First Mortgage, 84¾.

Stocks dull, opened firm and so continued until about three o'clock, when they became heavy and prices declined generally. The principal dealings were in St. Paul, Northwestern, Lake Shore and Vanderbilt stocks. The market closed weak and unsettled, and very near the lowest point of the day.

Canton, 53¾; Cumberland, 28¾; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa preferred, 15¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells Express, 19¾; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 47¾; Pacific Mail, 30¾; New York Central, 93¾; Scrip, 90¾; Erie, 25; do. preferred, 44; Harlem, 142½; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 119; Lake Shore, 87¾; C. 111¾; Pitts., 103; N. W., 71¾; preferred, 82¾; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 55¼; preferred, 72¾; Wabash, 45; preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 92¾; Terra Haute, 88; Chicago & Alton, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; C. C. & C., 74; Hartford & Erie, 3¼.

Sub Treasury balances: gold, $77,638,563; currency, $4,490,294; general balance, $83,288,876.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Market rather dull and depressed for all textiles, especially low grades, but still there is no important alteration in prices. Heavy shootings of best makes steady at 13c. Calicoes range from 10 to 12c for standard makes. Star checks sell at 16c for No 1260, 18c for 1800, and 22c for 2060. Lancaster No 2 checks are reduced to 10½c. Gloucester ginghams sell at 12½@13½c, and brown drills at 12½@16c for standard.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 25, 1870.

Notwithstanding the fine weather, which for several days has been all that could possibly be desired for out door business, trade in general merchandize is slow, not what it ought to be or usually is at this season of the year. The demand for nearly all of the leading commodities is light and mainly local, buyers generally being timid about taking hold in consequence of the uncertainty in regard to values, but hopes of an early improvement are still entertained. The provisions market has stiffened up considerably within the past few days, and it begins to look now as if the bottom had been reached, though as yet there is no quotable advance.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged We continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely, though strictly prime butter is scarce and in demand. We quote choice roll at 38c, and fancy at 40 cts.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2,25, the latter figure for choice navy.

BROOMS—Following are store prices: No. 5, $5,50 per dozen; No. 4, $6; No. 3, $4,50; No. 2, $3,75. Carpet Brooms, $6.00 @6,50.

CHEESE—Dull and lower. New York Dairy quoted at 17@17½; and New York Goshen at 18@19.

CARBON OIL—Is a shade firmer but without quotable change; 23½@24, in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

EGGS—In better supply and drooping —we now quote at 25@26 cts.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand and change to make in quotations. Choice Spring, $5,25@5,40; good, $4,75@5; choice winter, $5,75; good, $5,25@5,50. Fancy brands, $7,50@8. Rye Flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and if anything, a shade firmer; sale 1 car prime Red at $1,14. Oats steady but unchanged; dealers paying 43 and selling at 45@47—sale 900 bushels reported at 46. Corn is irregular; we can report a small sale of prime shelled at 73; and we heard of a car of ear having been offered at 70; dealers are paying 66@68. Rye is unchanged at 80, buying, and 85@88, selling. Receipts for some time past have been light. Barley—prime to choice State spring, 83@85, and fall, it is said, will not bring much more than spring. The malting season is reported as nearly over.

MAPLE SYRUP—Srle thirty jugs reported at $1.75.

PROVISIONS—Market considerably firmer, and while prices are higher in the west, there is no quotable advance here as yet. Shoulders 12@12¼ for plain, and 13@13¾ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15@15¼ for Ribbed and 16@16¼ for Clear; Sugar Cured Hams, 17@17½, Lard, in tierces, 14¼@14¾, and in buckets, 15¼@15½. Mess Pork, $27,50 @20.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for Clover seed, with regular sales, in store, at 8¼@8½. English clover, $9,50. Timothy seed, in store, $5,25@5,50. Flaxseed, $2,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 25, 1870

The oil market is steady with some considerable inquiry, both for present and future delivery, but there is little or nothing doing, as sellers are not numerous at present quotations. The market is in that peculiar condition, that manufacturers cannot see their way clear, and in no event is it likely that there will be a movement of any importance until the freight question has been fully and satisfactorily adjusted.

CRUDE.

Market quiet but firm, with some inquiry and out few sellers. Spot or seller, March or seller, 11¾; seller till July 11¾; buyer all year, 14¼@14¾. $100 paid for the privilege of placing 1,000 bbls between now and July 1st, at 11¾.

REFINED.

Also is firm, but is so far as we could learn, there were no sales. March, 26¼@ 26¾; bid: April, 26¾; April to June, 27¼; May to July, 27¾; May to December, 29; August to October, 29½; buyer all year, 31.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Cosmos Oil Works 1,368, on account O. C. & A. RR; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Barnes; Palmer Bro. 80, on account Forsyth Bro. 80, on account J. R. Barbour; E. L. Goodwin 80, on account same; Jas. Wilkins 240, on account Phila. & Boston Pet. Co; Forsyth Bro. 560, on account Thos. Gwin; Cosmos Oil Works 1,120 on account B. S. Duncan; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account A. C. Treat; same 80, on account J. H. Wilkins; Spray Oil Works 160, on account L. Bruckner; same 480, on account W. D. Robinson.

Total..... 4,408 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 680 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

McKelvy & Bro. 550 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total..... 1,230 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST BENN R. R.

Union Refining & Storage Co. 575 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 155 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 730 bbls.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 25, 1870.

The metal market has been fairly active this week, the sales in the aggregate being larger than those of last week, while in regard to prices there is no material change. Eastern irons continue to drag somewhat, while western iron are pretty well sold up, and consequently the offerings are not large, and there is no disposition manifested to press sales.

The shipments of manufactured iron have been large, both by rail and river, and the mills are all running to their full capacity. In order to enable Pittsburgh to compete successfully for the eastern trade, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made a still further reduction in the rates of freights, which is a very timely and important movement and will be of great advantage to our iron men, who for some time have been shipping largely to Philadelphia and New York and other eastern mar kets.

ANTHRACITE.

260 tons	No. 3.....	$34.50 6 mos
100 "	No. 3.....	34.00 6 mos
100 "	Gray Neutral Forge	33.50 cash
150 "	Gray Neutral mixed lot.....	34.50 6 mos
100 "	Gray Neutral Regular lot.....	35.00 6 mos
50 "	No. 1 Ex. Foundry..	39.00 4 mos
30 "	No. 1 Foundry.....	37.50 4 mos
100 "	Cinder Forge for Another Market	33.00 cash
	Equal to.....	39.00 cash

BLOOMS.

513 pcs Maramace Missouri $100.00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS PIG IRON.

SUPERIOR ORE.

600 tons	Gray Red Short.....	$35.50 4 mos
100 "	do do do	34.50 5 mos
500 "	Common Close Gray at furnace.....	33.50 5 mos
350 "	Good Gray at Furnace.....	34.00 4 mos
50 "	Open Gray Favorite Brands from Yards.	36.50 4 mos
150 "	Inferior Coke Smelted.....	32.00 cash
150 "	Medium Coal Smelted.....	35.00 5 mos

CHARCOAL.

50 "	Juniata Foundry....$42 00 7 mos	
70 "	No. 2 Hanging Rock.	40.00 4 mos
150 "	Clear Forge.....	39.00 6 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton steady at 22½c for middling uplands. Flour steady and a shade firmer, with rather more doing; receipts 14,619 bbls; sales of 8600 bbls at $4.45@4.55 for superfine state western; $4.60@5.30 for extra state; $4.55 @5.45 for extra western; $5.15@6.10 for white wheat extra; $4.75@5 for R. H. O.; $5@6 for extra St. Louis; $6.10@8 for good choice do. Rye flour—sales 150 bbls at $4.25@5.20. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 300 bbls western at 98½@ 99c free. Wheat—receipts 14,460 bush, 1@2c better and moderately active; sales 74,0.0 bush at $1.03 for No 3 spring; $1.05 @1.10 for No 2 Chicago; $1.10@1.12 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1.14 for No 2 Minnesota delivered, $1.25@1.27 for winter red and amber western; $1.45 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request; sales of 21,000 bush at 85c for two rowed State, $1@1.06 for Canada West. Barley malt quiet. Corn: receipts of 2,400 bush; scarce and 1c better; sales of 43,000 bush at 98c@$1 for new mixed western, 95c for damaged western, $1,02@1.05 for old mixed western in store, afloat, $1,03@1.06 for new yellow Jersey and $1,05 for new yellow southern. Oats: receipts of 7,337 bush; a shade firmer and quiet; sales of 24,000 bush at 56@57½c for western, 61@62c for Ohio and State. Rice dull. Coffee firm, sales of 2,000 sacks on private terms. Sugar quiet, sales of 550 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¼c. Molasses quiet; sales of 125 bbls new Orleans at 75@78c and 68 hhds Porto Rico at 32½@36c. Hops steady, 15@25c for American. Petroleum firm, crude 14½c, refined 26¾@27c. Linseed oil quiet at 89@92c in casks. Turpentine quiet at 46@46½c. Pork steady; 450 bbls at $26,50; mess $19@20,50 for prime, and $22 for prime mess; also 1750 bbls mess, seller March and April, at $26,37@ 26,50. Beef quiet; 50 tierces at $24@28 for prime mess, and $7,50@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 170 bbls at $28@32. New cut meats steady; sales 175 packages at 10½@11¾c for shoulders; 14@15¼c for hams; middles firmer; sales 195 boxes at 12½@12¾c for Cumberland cut; 15¾@ 16c for short ribbed. Lard firm; sales 400 tierces at 14@14¾c for steam, 15@ 15¼c for kettle rendered; also sales 1000 tierces steam, seller March, at 14¼c. Butter steady at 14@26 for Ohio. Cheese dull at 14@16c. Freights for Liverpool quiet and firm.

Latest—Flour closed steady, with moderate export and speculative demand, for medium and low extra. Wheat is a shade firmer, with moderate export and milling demand at $1,05@1,10 for No. 2 Chicago; $1,10@1,12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1,25@1,27 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 57@58c for western afloat, and 46c for Ohio, afloat. Pork is a shade firmer, with buyers of Mess at $25,50 for March, April or May. Beef quiet and prices are unchanged. Cut Meats quiet and steady. Bacon nominal. Lard heavy, with sales 1,000 tierces prime steam at 14¾c cash, and 500 do seller for April, May and June at 14¾c. Eggs steady, with fair demand.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull at $3,55@4,75 for spring extras, Wheat dull and lc higher; sales at 83@86c for No. 1, and 76½@78c, regular and fresh receipts of No. 2, closing at 76½@76¾c, regular; this afternoon the market is firmer at 76½@76¾, cash and seller April. Corn quiet; old steady and closing at 72c for No. 2; new firmer and closing at 64@68c. Oats dull at 37¾@37¾c for No. 2. Rye steady and quiet at 66½c, No. 2. Barley more active; sales at 49@66c for No. 2. Highwines dull; sales at 93¾c for wood. Provisions more active; mess pork closed with buyers at $26,00 for regular and $26,50 for special brands. Lard steady at 14¾c. Dry salted shoulders 9¼c; rough sides 12¼c; short rib middles 13¾c. Receipts for prior past 24 hours: 8,800 bbls flour; 18,410 bush wheat; 21,175 bush corn; 6,586 bush oats; 4,863 bush barley; 2,245 hogs. Shipments: 5,235 bbls flour; 31,742 bush wheat; 18,991 bush corn; 2,828 bush oats; 460 bush rye; 2,472 bush barley; 2,154 hogs.

Live hogs firm at $8,40@8,75 for light to good smooth. Cattle dull at $5,62½@ 7,85 for cows to extra prime smooth shipping beeves.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour: extra $1,60@1,70, family $6@6,25. Wheat $1,07 @1,19. Corn, 70@76c for mixed and 77 @78c for white and yellow. Barley, 85 @90c for State spring and $1,05@1,10 for fall. Tobacco: sales of 23 hhds at $7@12. Whisky 93@93½c in bbls, 93@93½c in bond cooperage. Mess pork sold at $27, and there were more buyers than sellers at this rate; $27,25@27,50 was generally asked. Bulk meats could not have been bought at less than 10½c, 14c and 14¾c, and holders generally 1c per lb. higher for sides. Bacon held at 11c, 15¼c and 15¾c. Sugar cured hams 17@ 19c. Lard, 14¾c for steam and 15c for kettle. Butter scarce and wanted at 31 @37c. Eggs declined to 19c. Clover seed advanced to $14,25, and timothy seed to $3,75.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Tobacco active at full prices, and better on bright leaf, which is scarce. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Hemp dull at $1,25@1,50 for prime to choice. Flour unsettled and dull, spring superfine to treble extra ranges at $3,50@4 25, fall superfine, $3,75 @3,80, and treble extra at $5,50. Wheat slow, No. 2 red fall at $1,02@1,05, No. 1 do at $1,10, and choice $1,18@1,20. Corn generally firm, best qualities mixed at 76 @78c, yellow 77@79c, and white at 80@ 94c. Oats, there is a firmer feeling, but slow at 50@52c. Barley lower at 80c for prime Minnesota, Rye firm at 75c. Whisky steady at 93c. Groceries are unchanged.

Cattle in good request and unchanged. Hogs quiet at $7,50@8,75.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—Flour market dull and heavy. Rye flour dull at $4,75@5,00. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull at 77@79c per new and held at 48 for No 1 State. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and held at 85c@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum market dull and nothing done in spot till the last hour, when 21¾c for standard white A: sale of 5,000 bbls; crude held nominally at $5,50 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Cotton: sales 87 bales low middling at 19¾c. Tobacco at $6@8 lugs; $9@13,75 leaf; $16,25 manufacturing leaf; and $48,50@56,50 for fine wrapper. Provisions quiet—Mess Pork $27. Bacon 11½c, 13¾@16c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Lard: prime tierce 15c. Sugar cured hams at 18½c. Whisky advanced to 94@96c.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cotton held firmer at 22c; receipts 699 bales; exports 629 bales; week's receipts 4265 bales; exports 3,000 bales. Stock, 19,230 bales. Flour: superfine $4,50. Corn 96c@$1,00. Oats 62@65c. Hay $26@27. Bran $26. Lard 15c@16¼c. Pork $27,50. Bacon: shoulders 14½c, sides 16c; bulk shoulders 16½c, sides 15.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25. — Flour: superfine, $4,25@4,50. Wheat: red, $1,25. Rye steady, 95c. Corn excited, and has advanced 3c, with sales of yellow at 94@ 97c. Mess Pork firm at $26@26,50. Lard 14¾@14¾c. Whiskey dull at 91@91½.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Corn: white 93@96c, yellow 94@96c. Oats quiet at 54 @56c. Mess pork firm at $27. Bacon firm: rib sides 14¾@15c, clear sides 15¾ @16c, shoulders 11¾@12c. Hams 19@ 20c. Whisky quiet at 97@98c.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour firm and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat firm at 85¼c for No 1, and 80¾c for No 2. Oats nominally firm at 40c for No 2. Corn active at 69c for new. Rye firm at 70c for No 1.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Beeves foot up 1650 head to-day, making 5890 for the week. The quality is inferior and trade slow, although there is no drug in the market. There were no extras and sales were at 13@16½c, all selling. The tendency is towards a decline. There were 3900 sheep to-day and the continued scarcity keeps prices up. Sheep may be said to be wanted for. The poorest culls sold at 6¼c with some 125 pound Canadas at 9c. Seventeen cars of hogs arrived and are selling at 12½@12¾c for dressed.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 25.—8 cars 1 ore, Shoenber, B & Co; 2 cars is ore, McKnight & Co; 5 do do, Jones & L; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 190 lar skis, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 60 cases tobacco, W M Garmley; 25 bbls flour, W H McClure; 15 doz brooms, 1 bx ties, J S Dilworth & Co; 35 bbls apples, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do onions, Voigt, M & Co; 92 sks barley, 58 do oats, Wylie & Miller; 353 sks oats, Rose & Ewing; 253 do do, R Henderson; 25 cases fruit, H Riddle; 27 jugs molasses, 3 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'B; 29 do do, Vangorder & S; 3 bdls, 5 bbls scrap, Miller, Bigham & Co; P; 42 bdls, 1 bx c sinth, 3 bdls rockers, Bedford & Co; 101 sks oats, Schneibach & H; 4 sks wool, McCandless, J & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 50 bales hay, 99 sks corn, P Daff & Son; 26 bbls apples, 4 do eggs, Randolph & S; 16 bbls green apples, 1 do eggs, Hamilton & Co; 3 do eggs, S Davoi; 4 do do, J A Graff & Co; 40 sks potatoes, S B Floyd & Co; 10 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 25.—2 cars lumber, J N Selbert; 3,000 hams, 750 shoulders, W B Hays, 1 car lumber, Wm Evans; 12 bbls apples, 5 do tallow, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 do brandy, Mannhalz & Metz; 2 bxs medicine, Harper & Ewing; 16 cads tobacco, T J Blackmore; 6 hhds do, W D Rinehart; 10 bbls cranberries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 doz riddles, 5 do seives, Fahnestock; 253 bgs bgs flour, 100 bbls do, Simonds & L; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, 1 do lard, 24 do c meal, M W Rankin; 8 do apples, Head & M; 9 do eggs, 2 tubs butter, Meanor & Harper; 2 bbls eggs, W C Armstrong; 13 bgs potatoes, Hilliard & Co; 18 do do, Gee Stewart; 40 do corn, McHenry & H; 4 do cabbage, J Welsh Bro; 1 car staves, M P Adams; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsey; 1 car lumber, J D Odell.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 25.—100 doz shovel handles, Lippencott & B; 25 tubs butter, J A Graff & Co; 10 half bbls do, 10 bxs do, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Haworth & D; 28 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 226 bgs oats, Economy Oil Co; 10 bgs potatoes, J S Patterson & Son; 17 do do, Meanor & H; 5 sks c seed, Watt, L & Co; 8 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 36 bxs soap, Jas Hartman; 40 kegs spikes, W H Brown & Co; 5 bxs bitters, Dreker & S; 3 bales rags, R Christy; 100 bbls flour, owner, 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, Culp & S; 26 cases bitters, R E Sellers & Co; 20 bxs cheese, John Wilson & Son; 50 do do, Johnston & C; 50 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 45 do soap, 10 do candles, W M Gormly; 100 bbls flour, J & A Dietz; 9 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 25.—78 cars coal, Kier, F & Sk; 43 do do, Armstrong, Gaddis & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 8 sks potatoes, G Hess; 10 do do, J Hamilton; 32 sks oats, Adams & A; 2 bbls eggs, 1 sk seed, G Smail; 3 do onions, G Haven; 1 car lumber, J Hall & Co; 6 bgs c seed, Bruggerman & O; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, J Patterson & Son; 5 bbls c meal, L J Blanchard; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, T Creed; 5 cars metal, McKnight & C; 2 bbls whisky, J McCullough; 1 car grain, Dan Wallace; 6 bbls tallow, Geo Haslee.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 25.—1 car cooperage, Raiya & R; 1 do metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do lime, J K Holmes; 20 bbls flour, 8 tons shipstuff, R Knox & Son; 3 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 107 sks flaxseed, 3 cars ore, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 15 cases tobacco, J Kohen; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 25.—3 cars metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 50 kegs nails, G W Paul; 6 rolls leather, M Delange; 50 bbls whisky, Littell & Meehling; 1 car sand, Meiling & Estep; 7 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 13 sks rags, R Christy; 8 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 30 bgs corn Keil & Ritenart; 310 bxs w glass, H C Fry & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co., March 25.—3 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 2 do do, S B Floyd & Co; 17 bbls apples, Volgt, M & Co; 6 jugs molasses, A C Wilson; 3 do do, McElroy, D & Co; 66 sks oats, 47 do corn, 68 do feed, R H Conway; 26 jugs m molasses, lot produce, A C Eberhart; 3 sks rags, 2 bbls eggs, W Woods; 7 pkgs butter, 10 do eggs, Fred Illig; 4 bbls onions, S F Shriver & Co; 17 bales hay, Bingham & Co; 30 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 166 do do, 16 do corn, Head & Mc; 2 bbls bxs w glass, A King; 175 do do, R C Schmertz; 3 bxs eggs, P Caragher.

FROM WHEELING PER BELLE, March 25.—30 bbls potatoes, R Arnold; 15 sks do, W C Armstrong; 13 bbls do, Brigg, 500 do seller April; 42 bales hay, J & W Fairly; 2 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 75 sks potatoes, John Herbert; 1,340 feet lumber, W C Hopper; 16 bbls onions, 1 do eggs, 16 do corn, Head & Mc; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 130 corn, J McFarland; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do beans, H Rea Jr; 30 sks corn, W J Steel & Bro; 25 pks, Woodworth & D; 20 bales hay, Jas Stewart; 10 do do, Geo Stewart; 28 bbls oil, I Buchanan & C; 5 bbls potatoes, W E Hazlett; 32 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 5 pkgs, Randolph & S.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with 7 feet 9 inches by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather clear and peassant.

The Belle from Wheeling arrived and departed and the St. Charles was due last evening.

The Phil Sheridan departed for the Upper Missisippi with an excellent freight list, her guards being almost down to the water, and a number of passengers. Pilots—Wm. Hall and Jas. Shouse.

Capt. Reas Rees, who made a trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back on the Minnita for Capt. Conway, has returned home again.

The Far West Capt. S. B. Coulson, a bran new boat, is announced for Fort Benton for the upper Missouri.

The Nellie Rogers, Capt. Hugh Campbell, is announced for St. Louis and Kansas City.

The Wild Duck, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is announced for Six Mile next week.

The Glendale, from St. Louis, should arrive here next week.

The new northern line packet, Lake Superior, is about ready to commence business.

Capt. George D. Moore has contracted for a large stern-wheel steamer, which he expects to have completed early in the summer. She is expected to carry one thousand tons.

The attention of tow boat men is called to the advertisement inviting proposals for the transportation of 50,000 bbls of refined oil. Here is a chance for business.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1870,—EDITORS GAZETTE: The steamer Kate Putnam arrived here this morning, after a very stormy trip. We had very heavy wind at Island 66, where the Maggie Hays blew up, and had a talk with Mr. Oliver, the man that took care of the sufferers; she lays below the foot of the levee, and will leave to-day, but the Kate at the levee to-day, but freights scarce for Pittsburgh. Two boats burnt at the levee last night, the New York and Chas. H. Durfee. We will leave here Tuesday night. All well.

We have the following St. Louis items under date of Wednesday: The Utah, the first boat sent out by the St. Louis, Arkansas and White River Packet Company, left this evening, with over five hundred tons of general merchandise and produce, for Fort Smith, the heaviest cargo ever sent from here to Arkansas. There is a good lot of freight offering for that stream, and the Colossus is now receiving part of the cargo for loading and will leave on Saturday. The prospects of the company are very flattering. The Nick Wall will leave for the mountains April 9th. The Ida Ross will begin to load for that destination in a day or two. Capt. Massie has bought a half of the Ida Stockdale, and will take her to Montana. The Miami Packet Company are preparing to do a horrible business this season. They have arranged to give bills of lading from Kansas City to European ports. It is not impossible, in view of the establishment of regular lines of steamers to Red, Arkansas and White rivers, that a cotton press will be erected at East St. Louis, with the view of making that a point for shipment and reshipment of cotton.

—The Louisville *Courier* expresses regret that Captain Dexter's City of Evansville has proved a dead failure, so far as speed is concerned. The grievous disappointment to Capt. Dexter made, was in not building at Louisville.

—Our Cincinnati exchanges are much elated in regard to the Fleetwood having passed the Sheridan two or three times. Perhaps the Sheridan did not do her best "licks" while there is no doubt but what the Fleetwood did.

—Pilot J. H. Meeker has the credit of performing the wonderful feat of taking the tug Little Giant from St. Louis to Memphis without being run over by some big boat.

—Capts. Whittaker and Anderson, having turned their C. C. Gray over to her owners, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

—The Sam. Merwin arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, with all her barges in safety, and did not sink a barge, as reported.

—The Mollie Ebert for New Orleans, and the towboat Hawkeye No. 2 for Pittsburgh, left St. Louis on Wednesday.

—A St. Louis dispatch says that the Missouri is open to Kansas City, with prospects of boats reaching Omaha soon.

—Four falls pilots are to be elected by the General Council of Louisville shortly.

—The Messenger, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was at Memphis on Wednesday.

—The Great Republic and Kate Putnam left New Orleans on Wednesday.

—Chicago merchants are negotiating for the Cairo and Memphis trade.

—The Bellvernon got all the freight she could take at Louisville.

Upper Rivers.

(By A. and P. Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, March 25.—River falling slowly, with about 6½ feet water in channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 53 at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO, March 25.—River falling very slow, with about 4 feet 3 inches water in channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 58 at 5 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, March 25.—River stationary, with 40 inches water in channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 59 at 4 P. M.

OIL CITY, March 25.—River at a stand, with 29 inches water in channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least acetate.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 25 Diamond Market. This burgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always handle the first class article, and can sell White Fish, salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will have a fine article. Wholes le or retail. All orders filled promptly.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Queensware, Bristol Ware, &c.

Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

INDIA RUBBER

BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD

mh17 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

TENDER & EVANS, No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Let—Rooms.

From the first of April, two well finished rooms suitable for offices, second story front in GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Call at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

Mayor Callow had three common cases before him yesterday. Disposed of in the usual manner.

City Councils.—A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city will be held Monday, 28th instant, at two o'clock P. M.

It will pay to make your purchases of clothing at the popular headquarters of Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. A visit will satisfy all on this point.

Off the Force.—The police officers who made an unwarranted arrest in Lawrenceville a few evenings since, an account of which we published yesterday, have been relieved from duty, in consequence of their indiscretion.

W. F. Dunscath, the enterprising and well known jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, is making some marked improvements in his store room which when completed, will render it one of the most attractive establishments in the city.

Yesterday Richard Alker was committed to jail by Alderman Shore for trial on an information for selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by William Douglass. Richard, a few days ago, was brought up on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house. He resides on Townsend street, and seems to have his share of litigation.

The Elegant Solid Silver Service presented to Hon. James Blackmore on Thursday evening, which was manufactured from original design, we omitted to state was from the well known jewelry house of Messrs. Riggs & Hoyle, No. 6 Wylie avenue. The engraving as well as the workmanship was very exquisite.

Horse Dealing.—Yesterday morning William Dirling was before Alderman Donaldson on a charge of larceny. He was charged with selling a team of horses, valued at $400, the property of W. P. Loughrey, of Indiana, and converting the money to his own use. The hearing resulted in his committal for trial.

Urling, Follansbee & Co., merchant tailors and clothiers, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, invite special attention to their large assortment of goods which they will make to order in the best and most durable styles at prices in keeping with the stringency of the times. A great reduction has been made on all ready made clothing and general furnishing goods.

Pleasure Trip.—The following persons yesterday afternoon left the city for a week in Savannah, to enjoy the genial influences of the spring time for a brief season at that beautiful retreat: Pat. Sully, Ed. Carrey, Ben. Zimmons, Jas. Watson, Chas. Denniston, Neely Burns, Jacob Staitz, John Patterson, Thomas M. Reble, James Hebling, John Kopps, Peter Hackett, Freddy Deihl, David Lewis, Henry Shultz.

Serious Accident.—Miles Riley, a coal miner, met with a serious accident yesterday morning near the Fort Pitt coal works, on the Pan Handle railroad. He was walking along the bank of the railroad, when he was struck by a coal train, knocked down and run over by the first three cars. His hip was dislocated and he was otherwise seriously injured. Dr. Donnelly was sent for and attended to the man's injuries.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A will be held at their rooms, 23 Fifth avenue, this morning. Business and reports will be interspersed with reading of selections by Prof. Newell, music by Miss Cora Brown, Mrs. King, Messrs. Everson, Brown and Barcley Everson and a discussion of the question: "How shall we reach the masses." The public (ladies as well as men) are invited.

Alleged Perjury.—Bernhard Farrell made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday against Peter Smith for perjury. It is said Smith testified in a case in the criminal court that Farrell had knocked him down and stole his pocket book on the public highway. Farrell says the perjury he was five miles away from the place at the time the assault is alleged to have been made. A warrant for the arrest of Smith was issued.

Still at Large.—Reardon, the man who shot Mrs. Tobin, a week since, is still at large. From information received by the police authorities of this city it is evident that he is in Ohio going West. A man answering his description passed through Wooster Thursday. It is hardly possible that he will escape, as officers are on his track. The Commissioners should have offered a reward for his capture, immediately after hearing of his crime and escape.

Fire Marshal

Representatives of insurance companies doing business in the city and vicinity, at a meeting on Thursday, agreed to recommend the appointment of Joseph A. Butler, Esq., of the Seventh ward, as Fire Marshal, in place of Major G. W. Murphy, resigned. There were a number of applicants for the position, and several ballots were had before a conclusion was reached. The result is indicative of the confidence reposed in 'Squire Butler, and that he will prove an efficient and faithful officer we have no doubt.

An effort will be made, we understand, to secure legislation which will harmonize the duties of Fire Marshal and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department under the reorganization about to be inaugurated.

Hair Pulling.

Females have a penchant for pulling hair. In a quarrel it is always their "stronghold;" some of them acquired an adaptness in the business, which make it an easy matter to lift a tuft of hair from an opponents head without feeling—that is they don't feel it. The opponent doubtless does. One of these lady experts, if certain statements are correct, was engaged in a little "set to" yesterday. The small brother of Mr. Thomas Hanlsen, by some unfortunate circumstance, aroused the ire of Mrs. McEvory when, it is stated, that lady relieved him of a portion of his head gear. Thomas heard of the transaction, and being decidedly averse to having his broiled bald, undertook to prevent such a disastrous state of affairs by making information before Alderman McMasters against the lady, charging her with assault and battery. She was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Infanticide.

The body of an infant was found in the vault of an outhouse in rear of No. 96 Seventh avenue, yesterday morning, under circumstances leading to the belief that it had been placed there by its mother immediately after its birth. The body was discovered by a boy, and when removed was found to be wrapped up in an apron and some other female apparel. On the evening previous, it appears that Jenny Dunn, a girl purporting to come from Wheeling, called at the house and requested lodging for the night, saying that she had been living on Cliff street, but had left her place there and was going back to Wheeling. Yesterday morning at six o'clock she left, taking the train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for Wheeling, where, it appears, she has a sister living. The body of the infant was removed to Devore's, and an inquest will be held upon it this morning. The spring in which the body was wrapped was identified as the property of Jenny Dunn.

The Pleasant Valley Railway.

The bill to authorize the extension of this public convenience, from its former terminus at the Allegheny Diamond, across the river to Hand and Liberty streets, has become finally a law, the Governor having signed it soon after its passage. We have not yet a copy of the Act, but understand the route of the new road to be as follows: the present tract from the north site of the Diamond to the corner of Ohio and Federal streets will be discontinued, proceeding instead from Federal along the two north-east sides of the square, around them, down to Ohio street, across Ohio at right angles, also crossing the Troy Hill track, down along the east side of the market house to the south-east corner, at the old church of Dr. Pressly, thence eastward through the alley from that corner to Sandusky, down Sandusky to Lacock, thence to Anderson, and by Anderson to the bridge and up Hand street to the corner of Liberty. We also understand that the work of construction will be prosecuted without delay.

THE PAST.

A Pittsburgh Newspaper of Eighty-three Years Ago and What it Contained.

We have in our possession a copy of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, No. 50, February 17, 1787. This is the earliest copy we have ever seen, and perhaps, none issued prior to it is now in existence. The paper is a plain, quaint, old fashioned sheet, nearly one-half the superficial size of one page of the present GAZETTE, and contains twelve columns. The announcement is made: "Pittsburgh: printed and sold by John Scull and John Boyd, at their printing office in Water street, near the Ferry, where subscriptions (at 17s 6d per annum) may be made. Advertisements, &c., for this paper are thankfully received and Printing in its different branches is done with care, elegance and expedition. Advertisements not exceeding a square are inserted three weeks for a dollar and every continuance after one-fourth of a dollar."

We find the proceedings of the Patriotic Convention held at Washington, Pa., Matthew Richie presiding, and Craig Richie as clerk. Among the resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That the importation of spirituous liquors to the west side of the Allegheny Mountains tends to the prejudice and impoverishing of the western inhabitants, in order therefo e to remedy the evil aforesaid.

Resolved, That this convention do pledge themselves to each other, and to such other of their fellow-citizens as shall join in this association, that we will not buy or use any other liquors than such as are manufactured on the western waters, except only wine in cases of necessity for medicinal and sacred purposes.

Resolved, That from a serious conviction of the public utility of the above measure, and that the execution thereof depends wholly upon public virtue, do invite the inhabitants of the western waters to join therein and assist in carrying these resolves into free execution; and that it be requested by this Convention that the several county courts west of the Allegheny Mountains, interfere by their legal authority in regulating the rates of tavern keepers in such manner as may encourage the manufacturing of good liquors within their several jurisdictions and discourage the importation of liquors to this country."

Thus it will be seen that good home made whiskey was the acceptable beverage of that day. The following resolution displays a state of things somewhat deplorable in a financial point of view:

"*Resolved*, That this convention considering themselves as intrusted with the general interest of this country, cannot overlook a circumstance of the first importance. It is well known that nature has fixed a barrier between these three counties and those eastward from the Allegheny Mountains, their residence their interests in many respects different; blessed with a fertile soil, we have no access to exportation, our wants, real or fictitious, are daily draining our circulating medium, the stream is constantly running the wrong way, we have no means for feeding the source. Our lands must be patented, that cannot be done without cash; our proportion of the national debt must be paid and that cannot be done without cash; our taxes and lists are demands of a most peremptory nature; it behoves us, therefore, to look about us and reflect what means we have of supplying demands that cannot be put off without apparent ruin. We have property and there is open one and but one way of turning it out to our advantage; the troops on the western posts require constant supplies, but unhappily, we have hitherto supplied them for articles of foreign luxury, which is given for the fruits of our land and labors for the superfluities of Europe, and afterwards given the little money we had in taxes to pay these very merchants that received them from us—we first gave our produce and then turned swart and discontented last long. The sooner we stop the happier for us. The necessary supplies must be had, and these must be had from us; they neither can be obtained from any other quarter. This, therefore, is in our power to choose whether we are to give them for things that will be useful, but finally ruin us, or things that will eventually relieve all our inconveniences; and under these impressions this Convention resolve, that it is the indispensable duty of every man in this country to sell no article to the public contractors but for specie and we do urge and recommend every inhabitant of these counties to adopt this measure."

Resolutions were also adopted by the convention praying for the establishment of a public seminary of learning at Washington; also in opposition "to any treaty with any foreign power by Congress, that may tend in the smallest manner to obstruct the free and open navigation of the Mississippi river, as we consider any attempt made by any body of men for that purpose as an abridgment of our common rights, and, if adopted, as pernicious to the whole western country."

"On motion, it was resolved that our Representatives be instructed to represent to the honorable house the inability of this county to pay their State tax in specie, and to have means devised to receive produce. That this convention consider the present mode of levying and collecting taxes as exceedingly burdensome and expensive, and that some less expensive mode is necessary for the ease of the people. That these resolutions be forwarded by the clerk to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE for publication, and that we adjourn to meet next at the house of John Dodd, in Washington, at the stated time."

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Another Defective Flue—The Result—Dwelling Partially Destroyed.

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Replenishing.—Housekeepers in replenishing their stock of queensware, should examine the stock on hand at the warehouse of the Keystone pottery, No. 263 Liberty street, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors. The finest china and Bristol ware is in store, together with a large assortment of all grades, from the most delicate in finish to the strongest and most durable in manufacture.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, March 25.—The case of the United States vs. a stock of liquors, tobacco, et al, owned by T. S. Hall & Co., on trial at adjournment Thursday, was resumed. The jury found for the United States for all the goods upon which was not found the proper revenue stamps and marks.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Julius Adler, Louis Rosenburg and Penrose Fletcher. These parties were arraigned on an indictment containing four counts. The first count was for refusing without giving notice to Assessors; second, giving false notice of capacity of rectifying establishment; third, failing to make proper entries in books; fourth, filling packages and casks of distilled spirits for sale without gauging, inspecting and stamping. District Attorney Swops appeared for the United States and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., for defendants. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, March 25.—The case of Donahue vs. The Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, reported yesterday, was resumed and submitted to the jury. A verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

No other cases were taken up and the jury was discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, March 25.—In the case of Ransom vs. The Allegheny Insurance Company, motion for a new trial, and reasons filed on the part of defendant.

The case of Duncan for use of Hutchinson, vs. W. H. Williams, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury. The jury found for the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Read & Johnson vs. J. D. Stewart et al. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $5,791.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, March 25.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Sturgeon, indicted for assault and battery, Magdalena, his wife, prosecutrix. It was alleged by Mrs. Sturgeon that her husband, the defendant, struck her with his fist and kicked her. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Barney Farrell, indicted for robbery, Peter Smith prosecutor. Mr. Smith alleges that on the evening of the 12th day of March, while he was walking along Fifth avenue, near the Relief Engine House, he was attacked by two men, one of whom caught him and threw him down while the other took his watch from his pocket and ran away. The man who took the watch, he said, was the defendant Barney Farrell. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

John Stoudt indicted for assault and battery, George Schutz prosecutor, was the next case taken up. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and directed that the costs be divided equally between the parties.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Fleming, indicted for *forcible entry et al.*, Mary Cook prosecutrix. The parties have since amicably agreed to marry and the court allowed a *nol pros.* to be entered on payment of costs. The prosecutrix being a minor and an orphan, it was necessary that a guardian be appointed, and on petition of J. W. Patterson, Esq., A. J. Pearson was appointed guardian, who consented to the marriage, and the parties then repaired to the Sheriff's office and were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Justice Shannon, assisted by J. W. Patterson, Esq.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Alker, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was next taken up. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendant pay the costs.

Conrad Fratz, who has been in jail for some time on a charge of assault and battery on oath of his wife, was brought into Court and his case called up. The sooner we stop the happier for us. The necessary supplies must be had, and these must be had from us; they neither can be obtained from any other quarter. This, therefore, is in our power to choose whether we are to give them for things that will be useful, but finally ruin us, or things that will eventually relieve all our inconveniences; and under these impressions this Convention resolve, that it is the indispensable duty of every man in this country to sell no article to the public contractors but for specie and we do urge and recommend every inhabitant of these counties to adopt this measure."

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LEGISLATIVE.

Local Bills Presented—School Affairs—Divorce—Railroad Matters, Temperance, &c., &c.

We have received copies of the following local bills which have been presented in the Legislature:

THE THIRD WARD SCHOOLS.

"An act relating to the school district composed of the Third and Fifth Wards of the city of Pittsburgh" provides in section first for the repeal of the consolidation proviso, in relation to the wards, passed in 1869.

The other sections are as follows:

SEC. 2. That said Third and Fifth wards of said city shall be and remain one sub-district, under the joint control of their two boards of school directors so long as the said two boards shall agree to so continue said sub district.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the board of directors of either of said wards to give notice at any regular meeting of the joint boards held not less than six months before the end of any school year, of their desire to have said sub district divided; and said sub-district shall from and after the end of said school year be divided into two sub-districts in accordance with and subject to the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act dividing the Third and creating a new ward in the city of Pittsburgh," approved February 2d, 1865.

CONNEBAUT.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Lancelot Walker, of Philadelphia, and Charlotte Barker, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, entered into February, 1869, is reported from the Committee on Divorces with a negative recommendation.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

A supplement to an act entitled "A Supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company," provides "that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company are hereby authorized and empowered to exercise, have, and enjoy all the powers and privileges relative to the assessment of managers, for lands taken and appropriated or to be taken and appropriated, or materials taken, or for changing of the site of any public road, except the Cumberland and Wheeling turnpikes or any branch railroad built or leased by said company as are now conferred on said Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, by the act entitled: "A supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company," approved the twenty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. *Provided*, That the manner of appointing viewers shall be the same as is provided for by existing law now in force relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of Allegheny county to provide accommodations for the County Superintendent, provides "that the Commissioners of Allegheny county are hereby authorized and required to provide a convenient office for the County Superintendent in the county house in the city of Pittsburgh, or at some other suitable place, and furnish the same in a suitable manner with all the necessary fixtures appertaining thereto for the convenient accommodation of the County Superintendent of the common schools of said county, and pay the expenses attending the same out of the funds of said county as other county offices are paid."

ANOTHER INCLINED PLANE COMPANY.

An act to incorporate the Central Inclined Plane Company, provides for the incorporation of the said Company with Benjamin Singerly, Chas. H. Armstrong, Charles F. Schwartz, William Stevenson, Robert A. Schnable, Andrew Patterson, Oscar E. Laumin, and George W. Schlederberry, corporators, the capital stock to be $20,000; the Company to be organized in the manner and subject to restrictions similar to those of the Monongahela Incline Plane Company. The Company hereby is empowered "to locate, construct and operate one or more inclined plane passenger railways from any point or points on or near Cliff street, to any point or points on, or near Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and under the restrictions and limitations of the charters said act shall have all the other powers and privileges therein conferred on the aforesaid Monongahela Inclined Plane Company, which said its said Inclined plane railways shall be located as hereinbefore provided and not otherwise."

EAST BIRMINGHAM WHARFAGE.

An act authorizing the borough of East Birmingham to collect wharfage dues, and for the collection of the same, on all boats, barges, flats, &c., landing on the southern shore of the Monongahela river between Wood's run and Seventeenth streets, the Borough Council making ordinances to govern the same, and in no case interfering with the legal rights of the owners of property fronting on Water street.

TEMPERANCE.

"An act to prohibit the issuing of licenses to sell spirituous vinous malt or brewed liquors in the borough of Braddock, borough of Sewickley, townships of Wilkins, Versailles, Penn, North Fayette, South Fayette, Sewickly, Lest and Kilbuck in the county of Allegheny," provides that no licenses to sell for drinking purposes spirituous vinous malt or brewed liquors shall be issued to any person or persons in the places named. The penalty of selling or renting property for any seller thereof, is not less than $50 nor more than $200. Provided that the persons having licenses now, be not interfered with until the expiration of the same. It is made the duty of constables to make complaint against any offender and such shall be fined not more than $500 nor less than $200 for neglecting to do so, before a magistrate, at the expiration of ten days, after he has had knowledge of the violation of the law.

Presentation.

A few evenings since a very pleasant affair occurred at the residence of Mr. Jas. B. Orr, 195 Beaver street, Allegheny. The gentleman has been engaged in the Sunday School work with great success for many years, and at present is one of the most faithful and efficient teachers in the North Avenue M. E. Sunday School. The love and esteem with which he is regarded by his class was evidenced last Friday evening, on the occasion of a visit from the scholars. An hour or so had passed away pleasantly in social intercourse when he was suddenly surprised by a neat little speech from Miss Lizzie Owens, who presented him, in behalf of her self and classmates, with a pair of elegant and costly porcelain vases, ornamented with gold and of a beautiful pattern. The recipient was too much overcome to make reply, but his feelings were more fittingly expressed by his emotion than could have been done in language. Following this ceremony, and as a happy close to the evening, the company sat down to an impromptu collation, which appropriately concluded the exercises. The affair was a most agreeable and pleasant one throughout, and to teacher and scholar cannot fail in the future to serve as a tie of friendship and sympathy to bind them more closely together.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh from the 14th to the 21st of March, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health:

The whole number of deaths were 32; of this number 20 were males and 12 females; white 30, colored 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year 7; from 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 1; 5 to 10, 3; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 2.

The causes of death were as follows: Overdose of laudanum, 1; congestion of brain, 4; diarrhœa 1; pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; puerperal peritonitis, 1; softening of brain, 2; angina pectoris, 1; apoplexy, 1; anemia, 1; debility, 1; general 1; valvular heart disease, 1; old age, 1; scarlatina maligna, 2; marasmus, 1; ascites, 2; consumption, 5; peritonitis, 1; spina bifida, 1; premature birth, 2; inflammation of bowels, 1; meningitis, 1; albuminuria, 1.

Shirt Emporium.

Shirts are worn at all seasons, in all weathers, and of all kinds. Every other garment can at times be dispensed with —a shirt never. Everybody and his boys must have flannel, muslin, linen, calico, check or shambray shirts. It is therefore worth while that everybody should know and remember that the veteran caterer for these necessities, Mr. Joseph M. Elliott has removed his Shirt Emporium to No. 53 Ohio street, Allegheny, where a countless friends will find him as bland and pleasing a salesman as ever, and with all the varieties on hand ready to suit exactly every taste, from the humblest to the most fastidious.

The Latest Style.

No finer or better class of goods is turned out from any establishment in the city than those which the patrons of Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, always procure at that popular merchant tailoring house. Well made, neat fitting of the latest style, are the characteristics of the clothing turned out from this house. The firm insist upon giving the utmost satisfaction in every article before it passes from their hands. The rule has been found to work well. Young gentlemen cannot do better than patronizing Hespenheide & Co. in making spring purchases.

A Great Carpet Warehouse.

A prosperous and honorable business career of more than a third of a century —a period of constant expansion and progression—affords a very pleasant retrospect to the merchant. It is a pleasure that but few firms in this country can enjoy, but there are some who can claim it even as far West as Pittsburgh. The firm of Oliver, McClintock & Co., carpet dealers, was founded some thirty-three years ago by Washington McClintock, Sr., and is still in operation, ranking among the leading houses in its department of business in the West. This position, attained by honorable dealing, courtesy and quick appreciation of the wants of the public, the firm has occupied for many years, and the extensive additions which have recently been made to their ware rooms and business facilities, seem to foretell their advance to a still higher standing in the trade.

The size of their new warerooms and extent of their trade may be inferred from the fact that their main room, with an entrance from Fifth avenue, extends a depth of 240 feet to the street in the rear, and then as in an L with a wing along the back street 115 by 46 feet. Below this is the room devoted to floor oil cloths, coco, mattings, &c. In keeping with their new name the firm have just opened for this season's trade not only the largest assortment in the city, but the largest they have ever received of carpets, oil cloths, window shades, mattings, &c.

By connections with the most eminent foreign manufacturers and direct importation they are able to place before their customers the latest styles at the earliest possible moment, and with a saving of the wholesale dealer's profits. Their present stock of Axminsters, Moquettes, Wiltons, Velvets and Brussels has never been equalled in the history of the carpet trade in Pittsburgh, and will be offered at the lowest prices reached since 1861. Extra efforts have been made that their stock of ingrains and all common carpets might be the best goods for the lowest prices to be found in the city. Also very important is the feature of their establishment is the upholstery department, in which are engaged a sufficient force of workmen thoroughly competent for the most complicated and difficult work of cutting and laying carpets, oil cloth, &c, and what is quite as important, strictly in accordance with appointment. Carpets now-a days are about as essential as beds and one of the most momentous duties of house-furnishing is the purchase of carpetings for the floors. To those upon whom this pleasant duty falls and to all who are curious as to the manner of transacting the carpet business on a large scale, we can confidently recommend the establishment of Messrs. O. McClintock & Co., as an elegant and advantageous place to buy in, and a most satisfactory place to see.

Long Courtships.

"A sufferer" sends us the following with a request that it be published for the edification of bashful swains who dilly dally about their sweethearts, and take up an amount of time in dawdling and dangling quite sufficient to exasperate the most patient of the gentler sex: "If there is anything more disheartening to a woman than a long courtship I have yet to discover it. From the woman who married for a home, to the one who married too many who do that—to the fair creature who marries for love, there are thousands who are kept in suspense for years, not knowing whether the man they have set out to marry is really going to propose or not. It is a very certain that long courtships seldom result in matrimony. It generally happens that the faults of both parties are made evident, and the desire for separation is mutual. But rarely does a woman has a right to monopolize the attention of a lady for years and then coldly dismiss her. By so doing he possibly prevents her from marrying some one who would be glad to call her his own, and acts a part which no gentleman will. Young men, when you have decided that the lady is worthy of your choice (and don't be too long about it) pop the question, and if rejected, don't read it. The advice of the piquant correspondent is to the point. In other words, "business is business." So then, bashful swains, "pop the question" and then prepare for the wedding. Begin by purchasing one of those elegant bride's trunks—the best out—at Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street. Liebler has also everything in the trunk line—ladies', gentlemen's, children's traveling satchels, trunks, portmanteaus and valises of all sizes, styles and patterns. Call on Liebler at his mammoth emporium, No. 104 Wood street, and look at the stock. Elegant goods and cheap prices characterize this establishment, 104 Wood street, is the place.

Life Insurance.

In answer to many inquiries we give below a brief explanation of the condition of the accumulating policy of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, which seems to be superceding all other forms of life insurance. Taking for example the age, forty-five years, and the amount of insurance, one thousand dollars, the applicant is required to pay ten dollars cash when the insurance is effected (say September 1, 1869) and an equal sum on the 1st of January and July, 1870 and 1871, making in all fifty dollars. He is also required to pay an assessment of two dollars within the next calendar month after each death that occurs in his class (1,001 persons.) As often as these two dollar assessments are paid, two dollars are added to the amount of insurance, the policy being settled as follows:

If the insured shall die before making any other than the first ten dollar payment, the forty dollars unpaid on his stipulations will be deducted from the one thousand dollars, and his heirs will receive nine hundred and sixty dollars cash. If he shall die after making twenty-five two dollar payments, his heirs will receive the full one thousand dollars, with twenty-five two dollar additions, or one thousand and fifty dollars. If he has paid one hundred assessments, his heirs will receive one thousand two hundred dollars, &c., &c.

If the insured shall refuse or fail to continue his payments, the policy is not entirely forfeited, but by its terms stands good for a specified amount for each year during which payments were continued. All interested should get the Company's circular, at his office, 128 Smithfield street.

Elegant Residence and Grounds for sale on Cliff street—the residence of the late James P. Tanner, Esq. The building is one of the best in the two cities, and the location a very desirable one, having a magnificent view of the two cities and the rivers, railroads, &c., being free from smoke, soot, &c. The house contains some seventeen rooms, large halls, high ceilings, and all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water all through the house; bath rooms and water closets on each floor; fire and thief proof vault; the whole house is heated with a patent heater. Also, carriage house, stable, green house, summer house, ice house, fine fruit, and everything to make it a first class residence having the comforts of the country and all the conveniences of the city. This property will be sold for much less than it would cost to improve, and on reasonable terms. Enquire of

C. H. LOVE,
59 Fourth avenue.

The Continental.

Call at the Continental to-day and enjoy a rare dinner prepared expressly for the occasion and suitable to the times. All that can please the eye and appease the appetite will be found on the table. Gentlemanly waiters will be found prompt and obliging in satisfying the demands of the patrons. For business men the Continental, next door below the Postoffice, Fifth avenue, will be found especially convenient. They can drop in and lunch on their way to the Postoffice. Strangers in the city will find all they can ask for at the Continental in the way of edibles. Hungry people, all professions, trades and classes, can easily appease their hunger by calling at the Continental.

New Books.

Mountain Patriots	$1 50
The Squire's Daughter	1 25
The Yachtyville Boys	80
Captain Charley	75
Eugene Cooper	1 15
Baby's Christmas Gift	50
He That Overcometh	2 25
Temperance Library	5 75

For sale by F. G. Reineman, 113 Third avenue.

Special *inducements* will be offered to persons purchasing books for Sunday School Library.

The worst man that the French revolution produced was Bertrand Barere. So utterly depraved did he become that he lost all taste for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, and blood alone could satisfy him.

G. C. Lightcap, of the Morgan House, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that on and after April 1, he will take charge of the GRANT HOUSE, where he will be happy to meet all his old friends and patrons. 3

Any lady with sufficient mechanical skill to run a coffee mill, can use a Singer Sewing Machine. It runs very light and quiet.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and select audience assembled at the Opera House last evening as it was the occasion of Mr. Davenport's benefit, "Damon and Pythias" was presented in a most admirable manner. Mr. Davenport as Damon has no superior, and we have never seen the role of Pythias more admirably played than it was by Mr. Chester last evening. The entertainment closed with the inequalled comedy "Wild Oats," which was also well rendered. An excellent bill will be presented this afternoon and also this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Morris Minstrels continue to draw full houses at the Academy of Music, and all who have seen them pronounce them the best minstrels extant. A splendid programme will be presented at the matinee this afternoon, and this evening closes their engagement in Pittsburgh.

Rare and Valuable Books at Half Price.

Among which are Burritt's Astronomy with a large Atlas, Mitchell's Atlas of the World, Horne's Introduction, Burkitt on the New Testament, Wesley's Sermons, 2 vols., Mythology of the Pagan World, The New Century of Generations, 1 vol. quarto, Commentary on the Scriptures in Latin, published in the year 1597, 1 volume folio, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French Italian, German and miscellaneous works in every department of Literature, Science and Art. Stationery of all kinds. For sale by Colonel John D. Egan, No. 41, Sixth avenue, below Smithfield street.

Spring Weather—Beauty and Fashion at Gaff's—New Styles of Hats and Caps.

The beautiful spring-like weather with which we have been favored for a few days past has brought out the beauty and fashion of our city to promenade its principal thoroughfares. Ladies with new styles of bonnets, and gents with the new and nobby styles of hats are all the go. Speaking of hats, &c., we may again remind our readers that the largest stock of the latest and most elegant styles is to be found at the Great Representative Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 120 Wood street. From 15 to 20 per cent. can be saved by purchasing there.

Col. Goshan's Last Day in Pittsburgh.

To-day Colonel Goshan will positively hold his last levee in Pittsburgh at Burnell's Museum. It is hardly possible that there are many of our citizens who have not called on and became acquainted with the Colonel, the smallest in the world; but the very few who have neglected such a visit will certainly not permit this day to pass without seeing him. But the greatest crowd will be those who have already made his acquaintance with him, for he has made hosts of friends, who will call to say farewell and leave him good honest wishes. The Man Fish, too, will draw his share of visitors. He enters his tank at 11 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M.

Megraw's.

Tobacco	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Snuff	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Cigars	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Pipes	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Meerschaums	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Pouches	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Smoking outfit	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Complete stock	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Wholesale, retail	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.
Popular prices	Megraw's, 45 Ninth St.